AUGUST 28, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 47 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

A Contented Country

IN CANADA we have five political parties with large followings in Ottawa or in one or more of the provincial legislatures. Each one of these parties has now won a political victory since the beginning of June: Conservatives in Ontario; Liberals in New Brunswick; C.C.F. in Saskatchewan; Union Nationale in Quebec; and finally, last week, Social Credit in Alberta. What does this mean?

Obviously it does not mean that the country is suddenly splitting apart; on the contrary the signs of the times are (in the non-partisan sense) very conservative. For *in each case an existing government was re-elected.* People, in five provinces were satisfied with things as they were. Indeed, in most cases they seemed very well satisfied. In New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta the government's majority in the legislature is now larger than before the election. In Ontario, while the government's majority was decreased, things went even worse for the official opposition. And while the C.C.F. did well in that province it did not do nearly so well elsewhere.

After a war, and in the reconstruction period, people are supposed to want a change of government. Certainly this has not proved true in the Canadian provinces.

Of course it was Ottawa, not the provincial governments, that ran the war and is running a good deal (but by no means all) of the post-war reconstruction; and the Liberals have been losing some federal by-elections. The Liberals may lose the next federal election. However, thanks to their recent convention they now have an excellent leader. They also have a new sense of solidarity within and, from without, there is no sign of any mass revolt against them. There is nothing here like the wave of Socialism that has swept over England or the wave of Republicanism that seems to be sweeping over the United States. By and large, we have a contented country.

Prosperity Still

THE fundamental reason for this general air of political content throughout the country is not far to seek. We have just had eight of the most prosperous years—perhaps the eight most prosperous years — in our history. And still it goes on.

Things are not perfect; there are too few houses for all our new families, and meat prices are too high, and motor cars are scarce, and some of our exporters—apple growers of Nova Scotia and makers of household appliances in Central Canada—find that countries overseas are shutting the doors against their goods. Nevertheless, we are amazingly well off, judged by almost any standards.

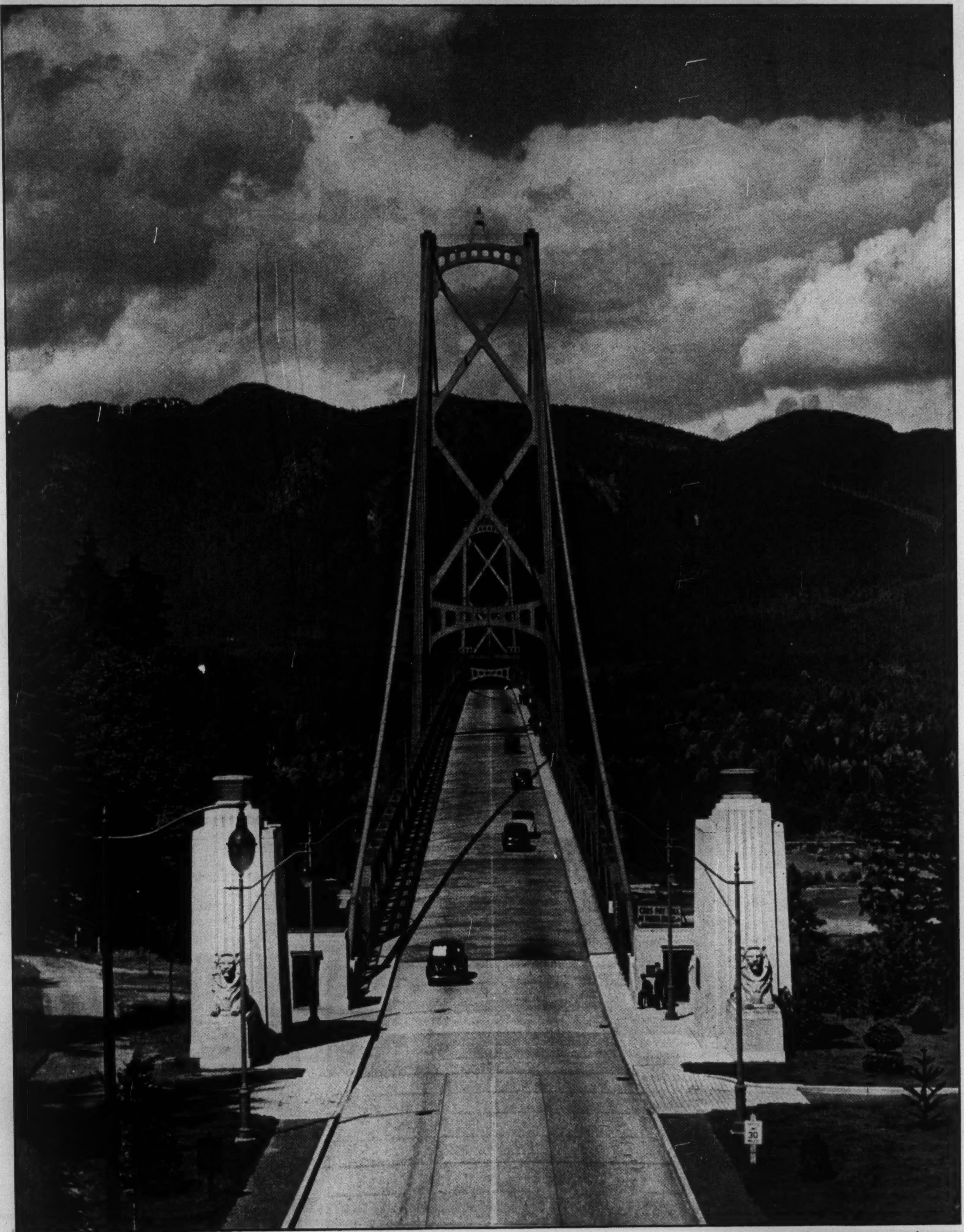
Compared with most other peoples we are indeed fortunate. We went through the greatest war of all time and came out richer, in many ways, than we went in—and that despite our "generous" loans and gifts and mutual aid to other countries. Our ways of life have not been upset; our factories and railroads and homes have neither been blasted by bombs nor overrun by invading armies.

And we do not even have to look abroad to see how well off we are; we only need to look at ourselves about ten years ago. Since that time the volume of goods we buy in the stores has gone up by nearly 70 per cent; (the value of retail sales has actually gone up about 150 per cent, but that includes a price-rise of about 50 per cent).

Employment in industry is higher than at any time in our history, slightly higher than the wartime peak when we were stretching ourselves to the limit. Industrial production is about 80 per cent above pre-war, and only 10 per cent below the wartime peak in spite of strikes and slow-downs and all the other troubles we hear so much about.

When we turn to agriculture we find an even greater improvement since before the war.

(Continued on Page Five)

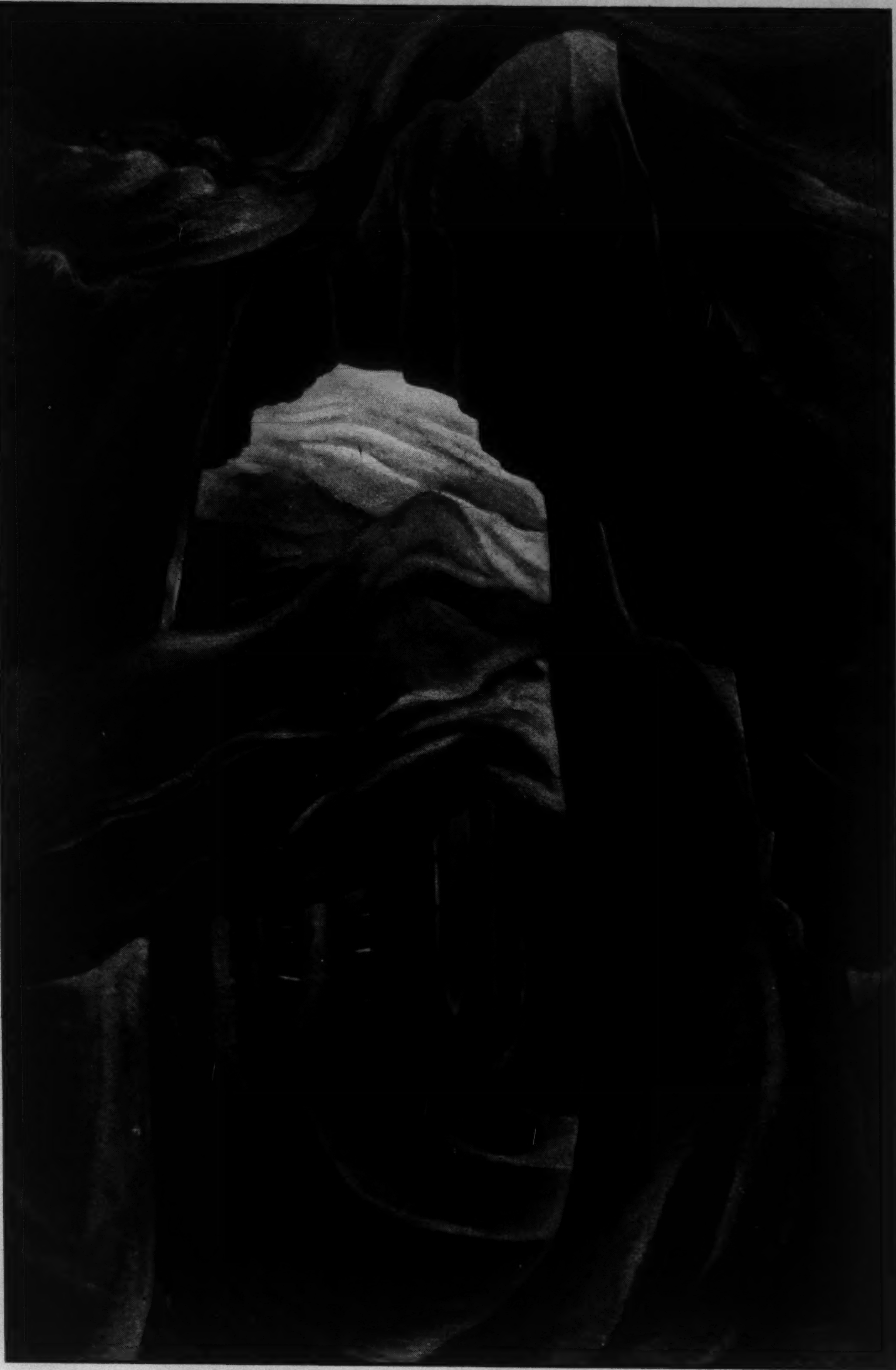


—Photo by Steffens-Colmer

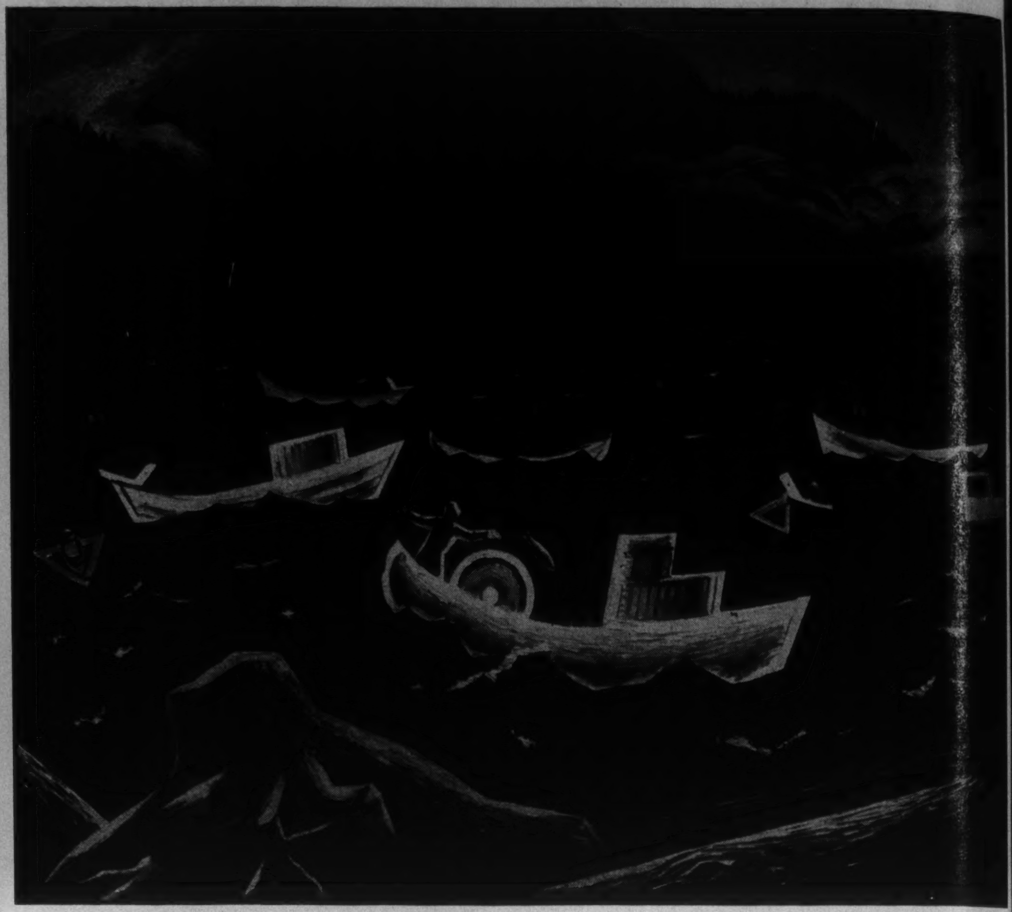
This year more tourists than ever are using the Lions Gate Bridge, which connects Vancouver and its North Shore suburbs across Burrard's Inlet. First thought of in 1890, the bridge was completed in 1938.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
The Future of the C.C.F.	Wilfrid Eggleston	4
Maritimes' Optimism Based on Industrial Growth	Harriet Parsons	6
Lighter Side: Leave Your Follicles Alone	Mary Lowrey Ross	11
Pakistan and India Now Well Along New Roads	John A. Stevenson	12
Trusteeship Best Solution of Colony Problem	T. S. Steele	13
Exploration and Refining Help to Fill Oil Gap	Phyllis Axford	26
Small Business Goes Short, Big Schemes Get Savings	John L. Marston	27



British Columbia painters have contributed much to Canada's art. The late Emily Carr of Victoria painted this brooding grey canvas entitled "The Forest".



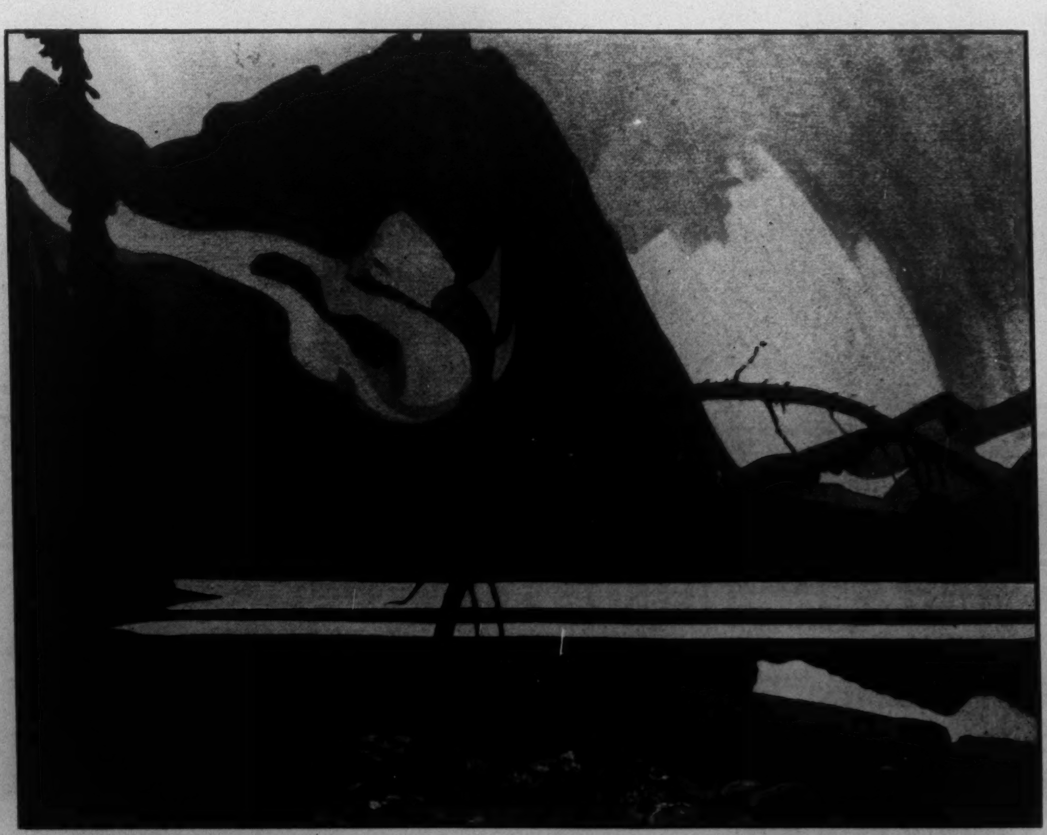
Some B.C. painters are now concerned with painting life of people in relation to the land. "Fishing Boats, Rivers Inlet" is a work scene by E. J. Hughes.

British Columbia's Painters Are Writing New Chapter In Our National Art

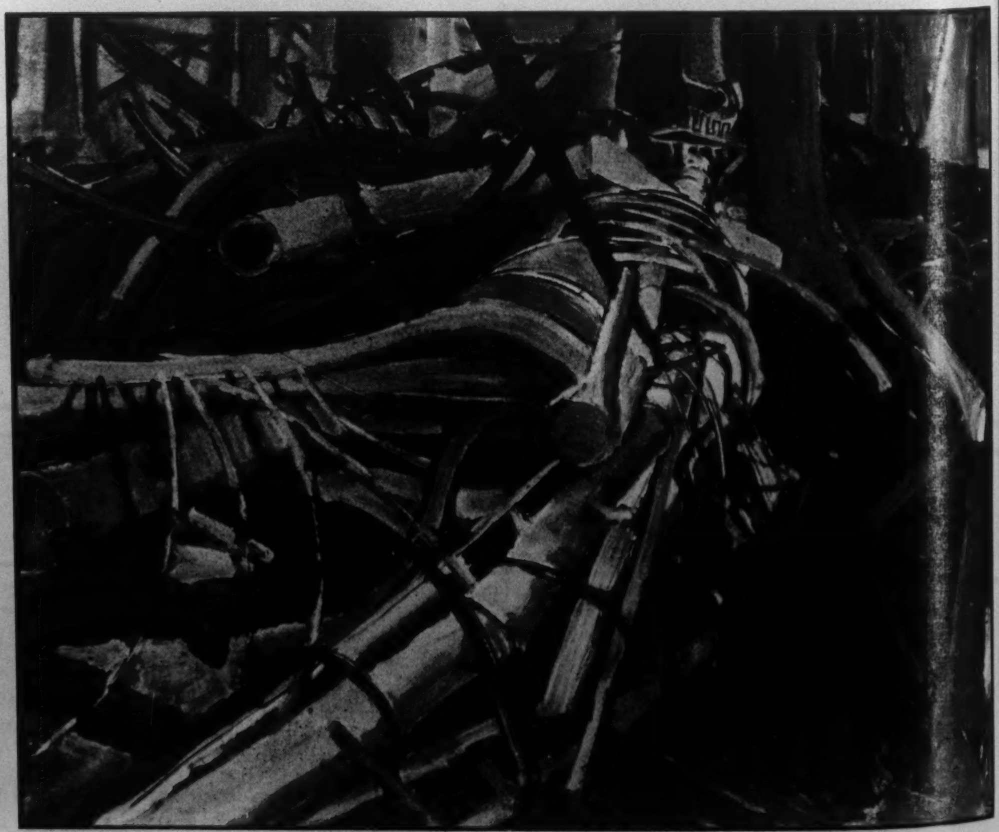
By Paul Duval

SINCE its earliest exploration by white men, painters have attempted to portray the British Columbia landscape. They have been attracted by the same natural grandeur that the Pacific Indians echoed in the rhythms of their totem-art. Something of the physical structure of the region is reflected more or less in all of the canvases painted there since Paul Kane's pioneer visit of 1846-1847.

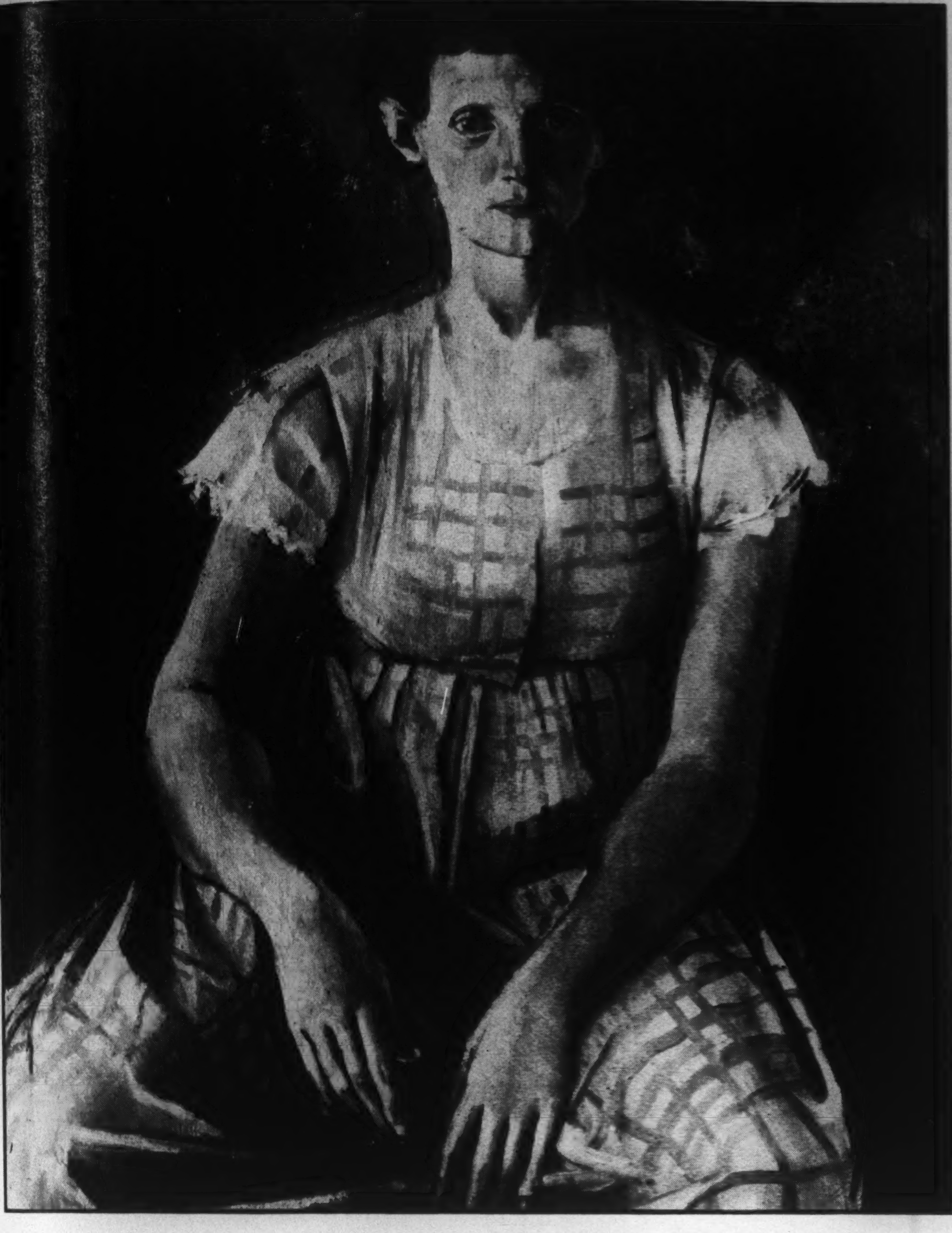
Many nineteenth century artists limned the moody, mist-ridden Pacific coast, the dark green lines of cedars, and the crystal-contoured peaks. The painters varied greatly in their talents. Some of them were factual topographers, pure and simple; others were talented men who worked in a variety of styles and media. Among them were Lieut. Henry James Warre, Lucius O'Brien, John Arthur Fras-



Many members of the Group of Seven were attracted by the grandeur of the Pacific province's landscape. This is J. E. H. Macdonald's "Rain in the Mountains".



"Image In Cedar Slash" is by J. L. Shadbolt, well-known Vancouver artist whose one-man show in Toronto this spring caused considerable notice.



"Dorothy" is typical example of portraiture by young B.C. painter Peter Aspell. An excellent draughtsman, Aspell concerns himself solely with portraying people.

er, Coke Smyth, Thomas Fripp and Will Ferris.

These men, and many others like them, spent varying periods of time in the province, some months, others several decades. Their work, for the most part, is interesting mainly as historical foot-notes to our culture. Occasionally, however, canvases like Fraser's "The Rogers' Pass" and the sketches of Warre are important additions to Canada's art.

DURING the present century, many eastern artists were drawn to British Columbia by the compelling visual character of its landscape. Among them were several members of the "Group of Seven." Lawren Harris, F. H. Varley, the late J. E. H. Macdonald, and A. Y. Jackson found material which resulted in some of their most notable achievements.

Painters also came in considerable numbers from overseas to portray the Pacific province. They included men like Russell Flint and Leonard Richmond. Occasionally, these British artists settled permanently. Perhaps the three most notable of these new Canadians were William P. Weston, J. W. G. Macdonald and C. H. Scott, all of whom have made very real contributions to the art life of British Columbia, both as teachers and painters.

IT IS fitting that the most important painter that British Columbia has produced should be native-born. The late, great Emily Carr was born in Victoria in 1871, and thus her life bridged the evolution of the province's art from items of landscape *curiosa* by topographers to the beginnings of an indigenous, vital school of painting.

Emily Carr's canvases, themselves, form one of the peaks of Canadian art till now, but it is probable that the influence of her presence will loom as great or greater in the future. Her success in fighting indifference and hostility has become a very real source of inspiration to the current generation of British Columbia artists.

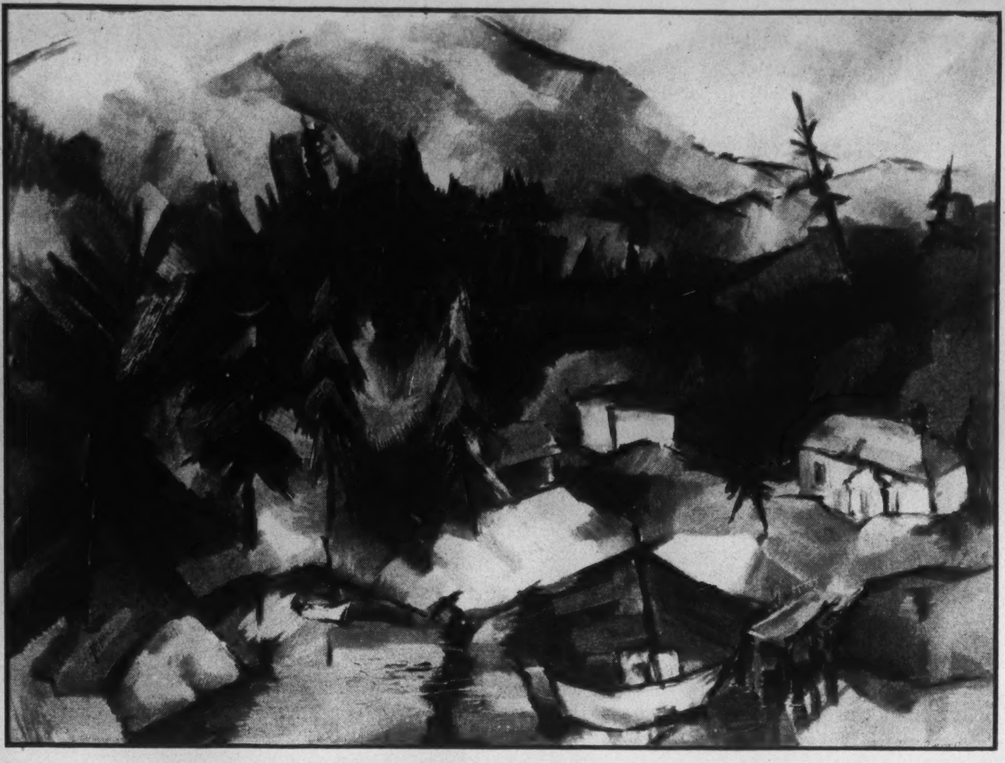
One of the most notable heirs to the independent and enquiring spirit of Emily Carr is Jack Shadbolt. It is apparent that he, too, has studied closely the arts of the West Coast Indians and has absorbed something of their formalized qualities into his personal expression. This does not mean that Shadbolt slavishly imitates the Indian conventions, but he seems to have taken from them what he could wisely and effectively merge with his own aims and background.

Shadbolt's influence as a teacher has had a fertile effect upon the younger generation of contemporary artists in British Columbia. Among the more interesting of these younger painters are William Calder, Lionel Thomas, Peter Aspell, Ronald Thom, James Macdonald, Don Jarvis and Pamela Regan.

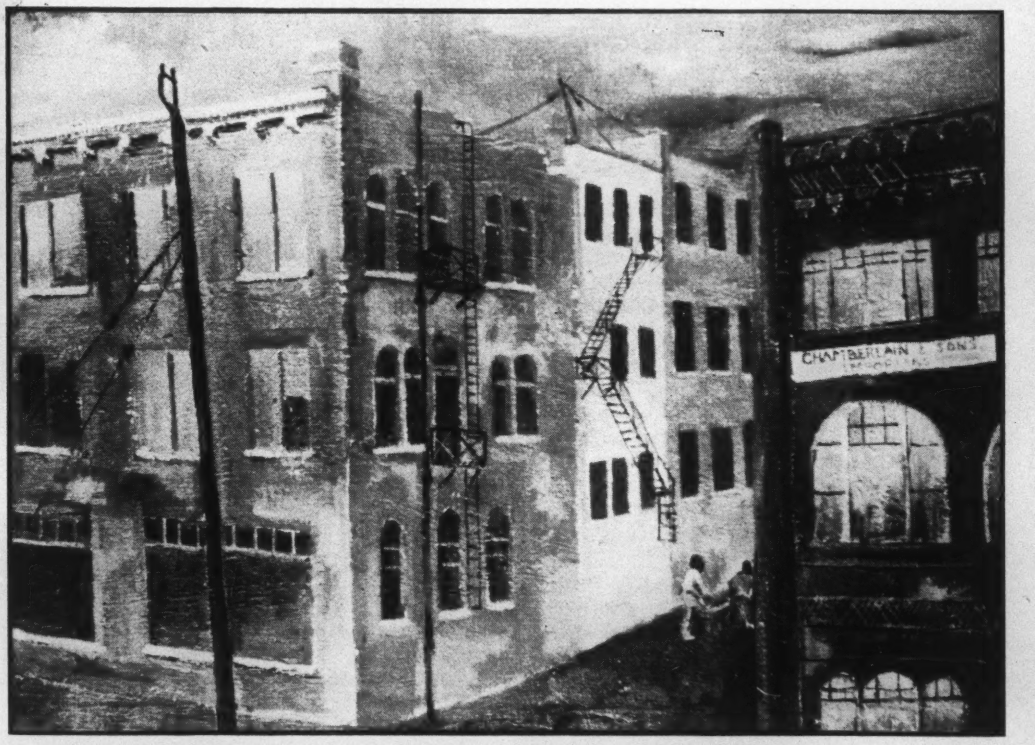
THERE are two distinct facets to this new group of West Coast painters: one of these aspects tends towards a gentle lyricism; the other is contrastingly stark in impact. In the work of the former artists, one feels reflected the pale mists and filtered sunshine which characterize one side of the province's climatic moods; in the latter's, there is a clear echo of jutting, upthrust facades, keen edges and ominous fog blankets.

It is surprising that, so far, the western province has not produced any remarkable school of watercolor painters, since the nature of the climate would seem to lend itself to that medium. Still, there are already signs that a number of notable watercolorists are developing, characterized by the caligraphic, almost oriental, papers of Elizabeth and Fred Amess.

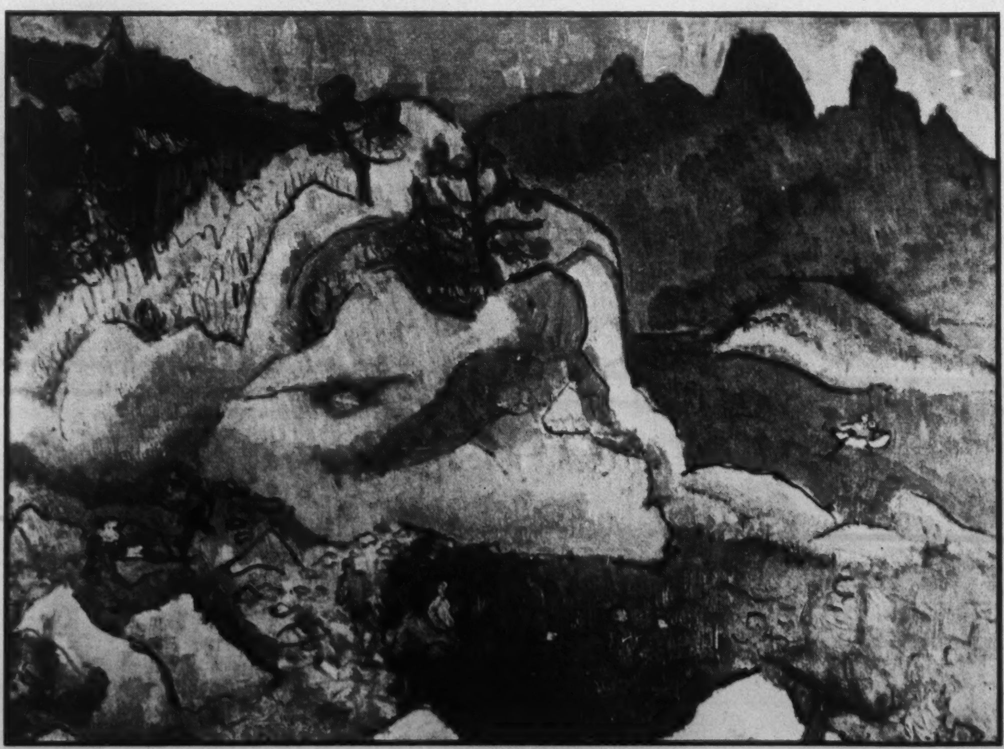
Generally speaking, art in British Columbia is far livelier and more original today than it has ever been. The province's artists are writing a new chapter in Canadian painting. And as their work receives a wider viewing, it will help to reveal more clearly to the rest of Canada the form and spirit of the "land beyond the mountains".



The coast of B.C. presents a vast variety of visual forms and moods. This brisk landscape, "North Shore Cove, Vancouver", is by William Calder.



B.C. painters are beginning to discover the city. "Old Office Buildings, Vancouver" by James Macdonald is example of fertile new trend in the province's art.



"Quiet Cove" by Pamela Regan. A very different interpretation of coastal geography from Emily Carr's, it reveals oriental influences in some B.C. art today.

Ottawa View

The Future of the C.C.F.

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE National Convention of the C.C.F. at Winnipeg last week must have suggested to a great many Canadians the question: "Where is the C.C.F. going? And how far?" Among the political sophisticates here at the capital there is a tendency, I note, for nervous oscillations of opinion on this score. Last June, when the C.C.F. had pulled off "the hat trick" in the federal field—three successive by-elections in Yale, Vancouver Centre and Ontario—and had beaten George Drew personally in Toronto and jumped back into the position of official opposition at Queen's Park, the political pundits began pricking up their ears and talking about a landslide of public opinion leftwise which might swing the C.C.F. into power in the next general election. Then when the results began to come in from other parts of Canada there was a violent swing of opinion the other way, and a chorus of complacent forecasts that "the C.C.F. is through."

Now both these estimates cannot be true at the same time. Like a good many others, I listened carefully to the address last Friday night by M. J. Coldwell. It was a party rally, and he did what was expected of him; he presented the party prospects as well as the party ideology as attractively as possible. The C.C.F. had held Saskatchewan, it had won back a lot of strength in Ontario, it formed the opposition in British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. It had done very well indeed in the last eight federal by-elections, and its strength in the House of Commons at Ottawa had risen from 28 to 32. It had frightened, said Mr. Coldwell in effect, the Liberals and Conservatives in three provinces to unite against the C.C.F., which had reduced their legislative representation, but which augured well for the future.

No one expected Mr. Coldwell to go on and dwell upon the setbacks and dilemmas and discouragements of the party. But if anyone wants to size up the present standing of the C.C.F. in Canada he cannot stop with the recital of triumphs voiced by Mr. Coldwell. On the other side of the ledger there are some less appetizing facts to face, and it will pay the C.C.F. strategists to look at them dispassionately.

Haunted by a Quandary

From the very first day of its existence, the C.C.F. has been haunted by a quandary. I remember the party before it was born. In the spring of 1930 there were 21 members in the "south-east corner" of the House, "diagonally opposite" the government benches, as some one described it. They were the tough and resistant core of the Progressives, and they had no mind to be absorbed by either the Liberals or Conservatives. They knew that after the general election, then a few weeks away, they might form the balance of power, and they remembered 1925-26 well enough to know that unless they bound themselves together, most of them would inevitably be sucked away into one of the two main parties by bribes, blandishments or other political devices. So they decided to form a federation. And this federation, solemnized in May, 1930, was the forerunner of the C.C.F. party which came into existence at the Calgary Labor Temple in August, 1932.

I recall this fragment of C.C.F. history only to make this point: that the 21 members used to sit in caucus together but were just about as homogeneous in their political philosophy as the average meeting of premiers at a Dominion-Provincial Conference. Messrs. Woodsworth and Gardiner were the joint leaders, and they represented the essential duality of the new group, for Mr. Woodsworth had come to Ottawa to represent the Labor element in industrial Winnipeg, while Mr. Gardiner represented the organized farmers, the united grain growers of the short-grass prairie.

Motley But Vital

But there was worse than duality. Among the 21 members, who included several of the most brilliant and interesting in the House, were Lloyd George Liberals like H. B. Adshead, rebellious Irishmen like E. J. Garland, and Conservatives like Lucas and Kennedy. Angus MacInnis was at that time a sincere and argumentative Marxian Socialist, and something of a doctrinaire. He has mellowed and grown a lot since then. But it was a motley if vital group, and the 21 members found it practically impossible to agree long about anything.

This was prophetic of much that was to come. When J. S. Woodsworth became national party leader in 1932, one of his gravest problems was the reconciliation of the interests of the two main groups to whom he must look for support: the militant industrial workers such as those he had championed in the Winnipeg strike, and the prairie grain growers. It was true that the latter were in one way not typical land-owners such as the English country squire or the farmer of Europe. Though in many respects they were just as stubborn individualists, private enterprisers and independent pioneers, as any frontier people you might investigate, they had picked up something of a doctrine of cooperation in marketing and group-purchase.

However, anyone with much political sagacity—and I confess I notably lacked it myself in my early studies of the C.C.F.—would be bound to sense that when it came to a showdown, the erection of a national party on two occupational classes with so many conflicting economic interests as the grain producers of western Canada and the industrial wage-earners of eastern Canada was going to call for gifts of political compromise of a very high order, to put it mildly.

Riding Two Horses

In short, how to ride two such different horses at the same time. The cruel dilemma is that in order to make a decent showing in any part of Canada, the C.C.F. doctrine ought to veer sharply over to that point of view, but that as soon as it does so, it is faced with the possible loss in the other region. I fancy that Saskatchewan and Ontario illustrate this conundrum. Had the C.C.F. been content to be an organized farmers' party, they might have consolidated Saskatchewan and made a much bolder bid for Alberta and Manitoba. But there is no great future for a so-called national party if the maximum seats it can ever hope to pick up are those in the three prairie provinces, an area which is declining in political influence with each redistribution of seats. Now that Canada is moving so rapidly toward becoming an important industrial nation, the smart political move would be to cultivate the wage-earner in the urban areas, notably the manufacturing centres along the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes region. And this is what the C.C.F. board of strategy seems to be doing, with some effect. Their victories in Ontario suggest the possibility that a trade-union party might well come to power at Queen's Park, and that Ontario might send to Ottawa twenty or thirty C.C.F. members to join those from Saskatchewan.

But in favoring the labor part of the farmer-labor coalition, the C.C.F. seems by the Saskatchewan vote to have impaired its strength in rural Saskatchewan. The results in Alberta say as plainly as possible that the C.C.F. program is not making much appeal to the farmer there. The C.C.F. strength in urban industrial Ontario stood out in sharp contrast against their complete failure in rural Ontario. They got nowhere in New Brunswick, and they lost ground in the very important province of Quebec.

No. Adding it up, the prospects for converting the C.C.F. into a successful national party by drawing strength from all economic regions and divisions of Canada are still dim. The next House of Commons will have 255 members. The C.C.F. might conceivably elect as many as 60. But they can't make sure of the central industrial vote without policies which will threaten to alienate still further much of the rural support.

The C.C.F. has been, I believe, a salutary influence in Canadian political life; and M. J. Coldwell is one of our ablest public men. But the C.C.F. is cursed to some extent by the clinging Communists; and every time the Liberal party really bestirs itself on the path of reform it cuts a lot of ground from under the C.C.F. When convention enthusiasm dies down a bit, these stubborn factors will emerge.

—Photo by C. S. Bailey and F. Wolsby

"Contentment", delightful study of a mood by means of a carefully thought-out design.

WITH NO APOLOGIES

OH WHAT has become of the virile male?
Ben Bolt, perchance, whose sweet, fair, pale
Young Alice trembled at his voice?
Oh, is there then no other choice
Than Wailing Willies on the air,
Who quaver how "they've learned to care",
And what they'd give "to spend one hour"?
Egad! When Knighthood was in flower
Such tender heroes would perforce
Not have the strength to mount a horse
Or bear a mace, or wear brave armor,
And as for being doughty charmer
A lovely lady in those days
Would almost bust her dainty stays
To list to such a troubador
Proclaiming his week-kneed amour;
Would slap her thigh and call her Fool
To parody this dreadful drool!
Oh give us those old-fashioned men
Who sang a rumbling bass . . . like Ben!

MONA GOULD

RETURN

FLEDGED with metallic wings I tasted air,
The terror and the ecstasy of flight,
And from the seven oceans of the world
Watched the proud stars slip down the soundless night.
But neither is my element. I come
Back to the hills of which my bones are part,
Which are not coldly beautiful, but have
Each year their own rich seasons, like the heart.

R. H. GRENVILLE

Passing Show

THERE are times when we don't know whether the C.C.F. wants to nationalize the banks or to bankrupt the nation.

•

Premier Douglas says that he is for socialization of the banks but not for telling the voters they are going to be socialized. Get into power first and then do what you like.

•

England, says a *Punch* cartoonist visiting Canada, has learned to laugh at trouble. Well, Merry England has no lack of trouble to laugh at.

•

Nice thing about these one-man parties in the Alberta legislature is they never have to call a party caucus.

•

Elmer Roper, C.C.F. leader in Alberta, announced before the election that "a special session of the legislature will be called to launch the C.C.F.'s immediate program". He was the only C.C.F. member elected.

•

The instant anybody suggests an "exclusively Canadian" flag, somebody else starts looking for things to exclude.

•

March 31 is said to be the earliest possible date for Newfoundland annexation, but of course the baby bonuses, like wage increases in a strike, could be made retroactive to the date of the polling.

•

Hands Across the Sea

O share with me your sympathetic groan
Reserved for Europe, for, I am afraid,
This morning, when I tried to float a loan,
My bank refused me economic aid.

J. E. P.

•

All the major countries are saving up for a uranium day.

•

Talking about the Fon of Bikom and the Gaekwar of Baroda, what on earth has become of the Ahkoond of Swat?

•

Students used to be dropped from classes for having too few marks. Now they are sometimes dropped for having too much Marx.

•

Mr. Roper of the Alberta C.C.F. should attend a few Calgary Stampedes to learn about roping.

•

The test of whether an English-language Liberal can talk French is ability to say "Salrng" in one syllable.

•

Lucy says the C.C.F. ought to have known better than to have a convention in Winnipeg. Look what Winnipeg did to the Prog. Cons.!

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD
M. R. SUTTON .... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL .... Editor-in-Chief
WYNNE PLUMPTRE .... Associate Editor
P. M. RICHARDS .... Managing Editor

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor;* WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor;* WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor;* JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor;* BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor;* HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor;* MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor;* PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor;* PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor;* PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent;* RODNEY Y. GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor;* JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor;* GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor;* JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent;* HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary;* C. N. FOY, *Advertising Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 47 Whole No. 2888

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Farm prices are two to three times as high as they were then — redressing (and perhaps rather more than redressing) the wrongs that agriculture suffered during the nineteen-thirties. Combined with high prices we have had a remarkable succession of good crops, and this year's crop is another of the same. Many farmers, probably most farmers, are now out of debt and independent—a happy change since the debt-ridden 'thirties.

Not only is Canada a great deal more productive and wealthy than ten years ago; the wealth is spread more evenly. High prices are indeed a heavy burden for some people but almost everyone who wants a job can get it and there is little acute poverty.

Thanks to this widespread prosperity, our provincial governments have found their revenues rising. They have not needed to increase tax rates; indeed in a few cases, they have actually reduced them. Part of the money—fortunately quite a large part—has gone to reduce provincial debts, but part has gone into a great variety of expenditures, most of them obviously constructive and desirable, such as new hospitals and conservation of natural resources. No wonder that we tend to re-elect our provincial governments, whatever their political complexion. We are indeed a lucky people!

Mr. Massey's Message

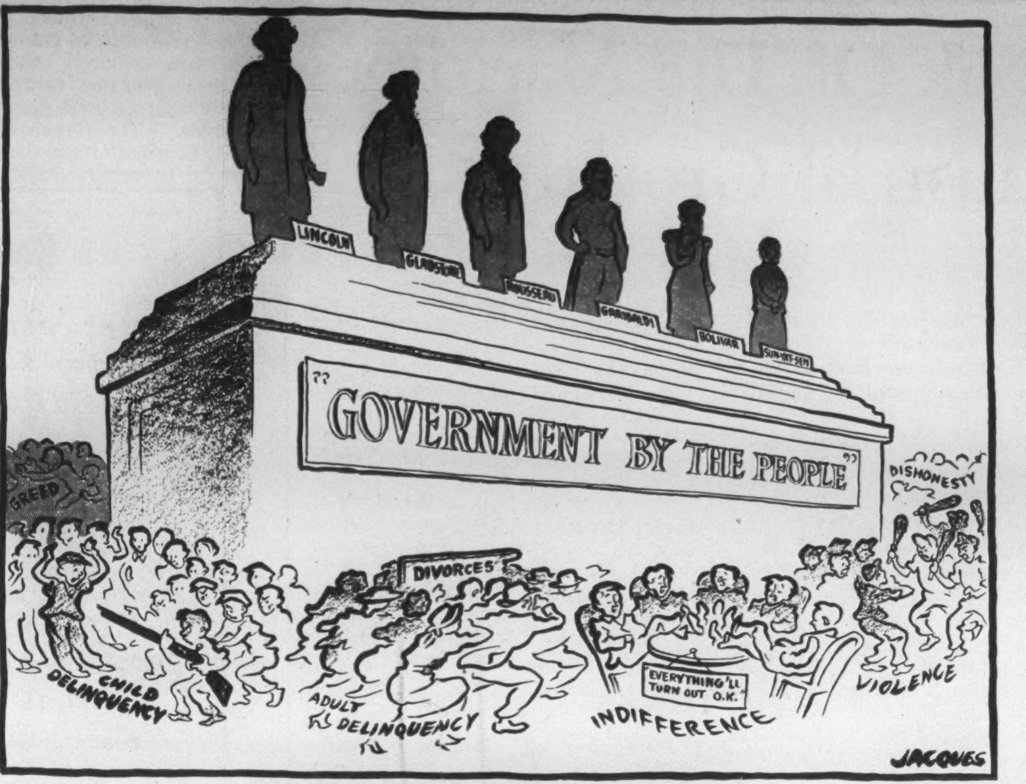
ANY regrets that may have been felt over the absence from our public life of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey between his resignation from the High Commissionership and his acceptance of the Chancellorship of Toronto University should be dissipated by the appearance of his volume "On Being Canadian" (Dent, $3). Mr. Massey has not been wasting his time. Unlike two previous volumes bearing his name, which were collections of speeches (very good speeches, but still matter designed for an audience and an occasion), this is a very well organized and unified body of thinking on the precise subject stated in the title. It will serve Canadians as a signpost for many years to come.

In doing this sort of thinking Mr. Massey has had great advantages. He could not have written this book without the experiences which he and Mrs. Massey had during six years of war in their constant and responsible contacts with thousands of Canadian fighting men and women in the British Isles. He could not have written it without his experience in the Washington Legation. He finds, from these and many other experiences, that unquestionably "there is such a thing as a Canadian," and he proceeds to inquire what that animal essentially is and in what directions we should wish him to develop.

Mr. Massey desires him to have "a stronger national sense," and deprecates the idea that this would conflict with "an international outlook." "True internationalism comes from the cooperation of responsible national units." And we Canadians "*have* a meaning, however often we may forget it." Mr. Massey tells us some of the things that are included in that meaning.

"In Canada the pursuit of unity is like the quest of the Holy Grail." In that pursuit we must never forget that Canada did not begin in 1867 or even 1763. With keen, dramatic insight Mr. Massey tells of being the guest of the Royal 22nd Regiment when it had the honor of providing the King's Guard at Buckingham Palace, and hearing the Royal toast proposed in the words "Messieurs, le Roi," used in such circumstances probably for the first time since the Middle Ages when French ceased to be the language of the English court. With equal dramatic insight he gives a most convincing list (much too long to quote) of "Canadiana" — things characteristically Canadian, not to be duplicated anywhere else in the world. (Too many of them have been used by advertisers to add "patriotic appeal" to the "sex appeal" or whatever other appeal they may be employing, but that is the common fate of many lovely things in these days!) Part of his *plaidoyer* is for a greater interest in cultural aspects on the part of the national government, and the cumulative case he makes out against us for neglect of such aspects is distinctly shocking.

In a most important chapter on "Foreign Policy Begins at Home" Mr. Massey points out that in our well known role as "interpreter" we do a much poorer job on interpreting British character and policy to the Americans than on interpreting Americans to the British, because our information on British affairs is largely already filtered through American channels and thus denatured for American misunderstanding. The chapters on our position in the Atlantic Triangle are rich with the mature wisdom of one who knows every angle of that triangle and all the distances between them. This is a wise note: "Exposure to outside influences produces its own antidote. Canadians can be said to have acquired in a national sense a sort of protective skin" for safeguarding their own qualities and institutions. The book is full of such wise sayings, and when they are not Mr. Massey's own they are derived from a number of sound sources, of which the most often drawn upon is, interestingly enough, Thomas D'Arcy McGee.



YES, BUT WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ?

The Late F. P. Grove

IT WAS the destiny of Frederick Philip Grove —not a pleasant nor an easy destiny—to be the author who was to introduce into Canada a new critical attitude concerning society and the state, which had already been extensively introduced into the United States although Grove seems to have been almost wholly unaware of that fact. It is significant that in the United States also the introduction was performed for the most part by writers of continental European ancestry, such as Dreiser, and not by those brought up in the European literary tradition, and that the new attitude was at first savagely resented by the traditionalists. The latter have had to admit the validity of the new attitude, but they can console themselves with the reflection that if it has produced some important thinking it has done no good to the style in which that thinking is expressed.

The value of Grove's contribution to our literature came at last to be pretty widely recognized, but that did not prevent him from living an extremely hard life, only slightly alleviated in later years by a grant from the Writers' Foundation. The unremitting devotion of his wife was the chief thing that made possible much of his later work, and we hope that that devotion will be suitably recognized.

They Killed Him

HARRY WHITE was a quick, nervous little man, with a sharp tongue and a warm smile. In the summer of 1944, when the experts were coming together at Bretton Woods to lay the cornerstone of a postwar system of international finance, many of them wondered how this able but rather obscure man, whom Secretary Morgenthau had recently made an Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, would stack up against the world-famous leader of the British delegation—Lord Keynes.

Six gruelling weeks later Harry White had won the admiration and thanks not only of all the "foreigners" including Keynes but, far more difficult (since a prophet is seldom honored in his own country), of the very diverse American group as well. The success of the conference — and it was a very great success — was due to him more than to any other single person. He worked night and day, he would not relax until it was all over — and then, on a hot summer afternoon, he got a group of other delegates to join him in a vigorous game of volley-ball.

The Canadians were closer to Harry White than any other group. Of course there were differences of opinion. One arose after Bretton Woods when White insisted that the International Bank and Fund should be set up in Washington, while our men wanted to keep it rather farther away from American politics. But, in spite of differences, there was always complete trust and respect.

Two weeks ago the red-baiting Thomas Committee of Congress called on Harry White to defend himself. Along with a number of others in the Roosevelt regime, he had been called a fellow-traveller by a young woman whose charges had already been tried and found wanting by a New York grand jury. But the committee members had some political axes to grind for the November elections.

Worn out by his wartime over-work and in bad physical condition, Harry White had to ask for frequent rest periods during the examination. Last week, just three days after his appearance, he died of a heart attack.

The New Cabinet

WHEN Mr. St. Laurent becomes Prime Minister all the ministers appointed by Mr. King must resign and the new leader will be free to choose his own cabinet. Who will he choose? What new faces will appear around the cabinet table?

The most important outsider who may be there is Mr. Stuart Garson, Premier of Manitoba. He is, without question, one of the ablest men in Canadian public life. If he is ever to move to Ottawa, now is the time. Rumor has it that he will only go there if he is made Minister of Finance. Since Mr. Abbott has done his stint in that burdensome office (and done it very well) it should be possible to give Mr. Garson a term there.

There are two able young Liberals from Quebec who may well be brought in: Mr. Rinfret and Mr. Lapointe. But if the Liberal party is wise it will give one of them the even more important task of rebuilding the provincial party. Both of them are around forty years old —an ideal age at which to become leader of the opposition in a province with the chance of the Premiership ahead and, on the horizon, an opportunity for a high office in Ottawa. If Mr. Garson comes in from Manitoba as Finance Minister, nobody could suggest that when a man went into provincial politics he was going into the wilderness.

Mr. David Croll seems likely to be the next Minister of Labor. He is more likely to be trusted by labor, and to take votes from the C.C.F.-C.C.L. combination, than anyone else in the party. Moreover he would fill the all-too-obvious lack of a minister from the city of Toronto.

Mr. "Chubby" Power might well reappear. Always popular, he made a strong impression by his speech on liberal principles at the convention. He might take the post of Minister of Defence from Mr. Claxton (who will almost certainly move to External Affairs), but Mr. St. Laurent may decide to leave him free from departmental duties to devote his whole time and remarkable talents to party organization and parliamentary debate. He is a master of both. He can also help Mr. St. Laurent very greatly in Quebec. He has the colorful personality and gaiety that is so much needed in the politics of that province.

Right Time To Retire

AS THE London *Economist* points out, Mr. King has retired from the party leadership with a skill, with a shrewd sense of timing, that is altogether in line with his political reputation. He has avoided the rather ignominious end that seems to have overtaken the political careers of such great leaders as Mr. Churchill and General Smuts. It would be a great shame if he should spoil it by waiting too long before handing over to Mr. St. Laurent the post of Prime Minister.

There are persistent rumors that Mr. King plans to hang on to his post just a little longer —just long enough to attend one more Imperial Conference, or to represent Canada at just one more U.N. meeting, or to break the historic record set by Methuselah. This is something for which he would not be thanked by his successor or his party or his country. We can think of no better time for his final bow than the present—when he can still be assured of the greatest possible applause.

Job for Posterity

THE proposal that every streetcar rider in Toronto should pay 8½ cents for the cost of his ride, plus 1½ cents to provide capital for a rapid-transit subway to be enjoyed by the streetcar riders of future ages, strikes us as carrying the compulsory savings idea to an illogical and unjust extreme. Some of us will die and others will move away—both classes probably going to places where transportation is less necessary and less expensive—before the subway is opened, and will thus get no benefit whatever from the cent and a half. Others who ride in motor-cars will make no contribution to the subway, yet will benefit enormously by the increased space which its opening will leave for motors in the streets where streetcars now clutter up the traffic.

In Russia it is obviously unavoidable that such improvements should be paid for by money extracted by one means or another from the pockets of the people long before they get any benefit from them. In our less progressive society it has hitherto been held right that those who use improvements should pay the interest on their capital cost, which in the meantime has been provided by capitalists who have saved some money and want a return on it. It is all very bourgeois, of course, but it has worked fairly well and has rendered possible the raising of the standard of living to a level which Russia has not yet quite equalled.

But we have a further objection to being compelled to save one and a half cents for the citizens of the future every time we ride on a streetcar, and that is that we are not a bit convinced that the citizens of the future will ever get the benefit of it. The passengers may be willing to put 15 per cent of their fares into the future subway, but what about the employees? When they see the revenues piling up at the rate of three millions a year, are they not likely to think that it is a pity to let posterity get hold of them when they might be distributed to those who are doing the work on the streetcars today? And if they do get this idea and decide to put it into action, who is going to stop them? Not, we fancy, posterity; and who else is going to have any interest in the matter?

ACROSTIC

"I ll-treated slaves of labor and of want!
N o lash of despot smites thy bodies *here!*
T he rich man's bluster and the tyrant's taunt
E masculate the *Western* Hemisphere.
R ise, workers! Win thy heritage, and lose
N othing but chains! Clear sounds the battle-cry!
A ttack the hated enemy! Refuse
T o grant him any boon except to die!
I nertia deadens the democracies;
O bliterate them now. They faint, they fall
N ever to rise again. Their own disease
A lready devastates them one and all."
L ines such as these come easily, I find,
E specially from a feeble sort of mind.

J. E. P.

The New Outlook Of The Maritimes Is Based On Industrial Growth

By HARRIET PARSONS

What has caused the new wave of optimism in the maritimes? New manufacturing industries are being started. New methods are revolutionizing the basic fish and coal industries. The Maritimes have awakened to their ideal Atlantic position for taking advantage of the export trade.

Confidence is the keynote of the changed attitude of Maritimers, who now feel that in spite of sore spots in the economy they can achieve a sound industrial expansion through their own initiative and effort. This is the third of a series of four articles on present-day economy conditions in the Maritimes by Harriet Parsons; the last article, dealing with the importance of the Maritimes in the Canadian economy, will appear in an early issue.

IN Amherst, Nova Scotia, the busiest spot in town is an old shoe factory which has been reconverted into a modern assembly plant, where a famous automatic washing-machine was being produced in Canada for the first time this summer.

This is not a big plant; it may not employ over a hundred workers in the first year; but it is a symbol of the new hope and optimism which is strong in the Maritimes today. For Nova Scotia got this industry in direct competition with Ontario centres, by a straight dollar-and-cents calculation which showed that by combining the Canadian and export markets, it could actually be operated more economically from the Maritimes than from central Canada.

Along the Petitcodiac River, near Hillsborough, New Brunswick, they are planning a new chemical industry, to be financed by Maritime capital, which will use associated deposits of gypsum and anhydrite to develop fertilizer, sulphuric acid and cement for the Maritimes' market. It spotlights the fact that the Maritimes still have untapped natural resources from which they could at least be supplying more of their own needs.

Evidences of the new industrial outlook in the Maritimes are to be seen in many encouraging developments: new freezing processes rejuvenating the fishing industry; new automatic coal-loaders which are expected to "revolutionize" coal-mining; many expansions of plant; new factories making wood, pulp and paper products; new secondary steel industries, geared especially to the export trade; and many quality products competing successfully in the all-Canada trade.

All these undertakings form the sound basis for the present optimistic outlook in the Maritimes; but their very existence is due, in many cases, to the change which has come over the attitude of the Maritimers themselves in the past three or four years.

As I travelled through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island this summer, making a survey of Maritime economic conditions for SATURDAY NIGHT, I was most forcibly struck with this "new outlook." Maritimers seemed to have sloughed off much of the old chip-on-the-shoulder attitude and to be attacking their economic problems in a new dynamic and constructive way. A Maritime businessman said to me: "There's been too much harking back to the days of the wooden ships, instead of seeing the opportunities of the present."

New Determination

The predominant note in my interviews with Maritime businessmen was this new sense of confidence in Maritime potentialities and a determination to improve their own economic position by developing their natural resources and building up the industries which can succeed in the Maritimes. They did not overlook those sore spots in the Maritimes economy which depend on national and international policies (see "Sore Spots in the Maritime Economy," S. N., Aug. 21) but emphasis was on things Maritimers can do themselves.

The credit for this "new outlook" goes to the intelligent approach to the problem by Maritime leaders, who realized some years ago that Maritime progress must start in the minds of Maritimers—that you had to *see* opportunities before you could grasp them—and that it was essential that Maritimers should have enough confidence in the Maritimes to be ready to invest their capital and launch their careers there if the Atlantic Provinces were to go ahead.

The provincial governments, the boards of trade, the Maritimes Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and educational leaders have all played their part in fostering the new outlook. It has also had the intelligent support of Maritime labor unions. But I think it should be generally agreed that a key role in awakening Maritimers to existing economic opportunities has been played by two new research boards, headed by very able men: the New Brunswick Resources Development Board, chairman, Dr. H. J. Rowley, (chemist), and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, director, Dr. Harold Smith (physicist) and assistant director, Dr. R. D. Howland (economist).

The work of these Boards has laid a solid scientific and economic basis under Maritime aspirations. Without them, the new outlook might easily have degenerated into mere wishful thinking. As it is, the economic development of the Maritimes is being approached through the sober study of what *can* be done.

The Maritimes are taking stock of their situation. They are looking first at their natural resources and asking themselves: Are we making the best use of our natural resources? Are we discovering new uses for our resources and applying improved methods to their production?

What Type of Industry?

Next they are looking at their manufacturing industries and asking: What type of industry has the best chance to succeed? Are we developing enough secondary industries using our own natural resources? Are we taking advantage of our position on the Atlantic to cater especially to the export trade? Can we compete in Central Canada, even with present freight rates, on quality products where the weight is small in relation to price?

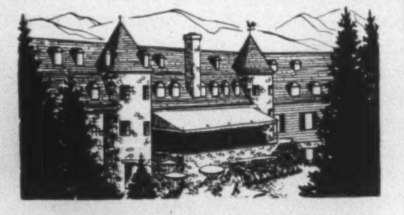
The key to Maritime prosperity, it is now generally agreed, lies mainly in three things:

1. The best use of natural resources.
2. The development of more secondary industries.
3. Taking full advantage of their Atlantic position.

Let us look at some of the recent developments and see what is actually being done to promote a permanent improvement in the economy:

The two research boards are giving first attention to the discovery of new sources and uses of natural resources. The Nova Scotia Research Foundation has been studying such matters as new uses of seaweed, establishing an industry using newly-discovered diatomite deposits, and problems of mine operation.

The New Brunswick Resources Development Board has been working on the expansion of hydro-electric



THE CHANTECLER

The Laurentians' Finest Hotel

45 miles north of Montreal 1 mile off 4-lane Highway 11.

- 400 Acre Wooded Estate
- Private Sandy Beach
- Year 'Round Sport Facilities

Capacity 150 in Hotel & Cottages
Room, Private Bath & Meals,
Daily, Each $9.50 - $11.00
Suites - $13.00
Sprinkler protected throughout
Autumn reservations should be made now
Fully booked for August
For illustrated booklet write Box 100,
Ste. Adele, Quebec.

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

Good Companies All...

Great American
Insurance Company
New York

Great American
Indemnity Company
New York

ROCHESTER
UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
NEW YORK

AMERICAN ALLIANCE
INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK

Policies in the Great American Group assure you of first-class protection in large, sound companies with an enviable record for prompt loss settlements.

◆

Let the Great American Group, which writes practically every form of insurance except life, consolidate all your insurance risks through one of its conveniently located agents —or your own broker.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
AND NEWFOUNDLAND
J. H. HARVEY, *Manager*
465 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES IN

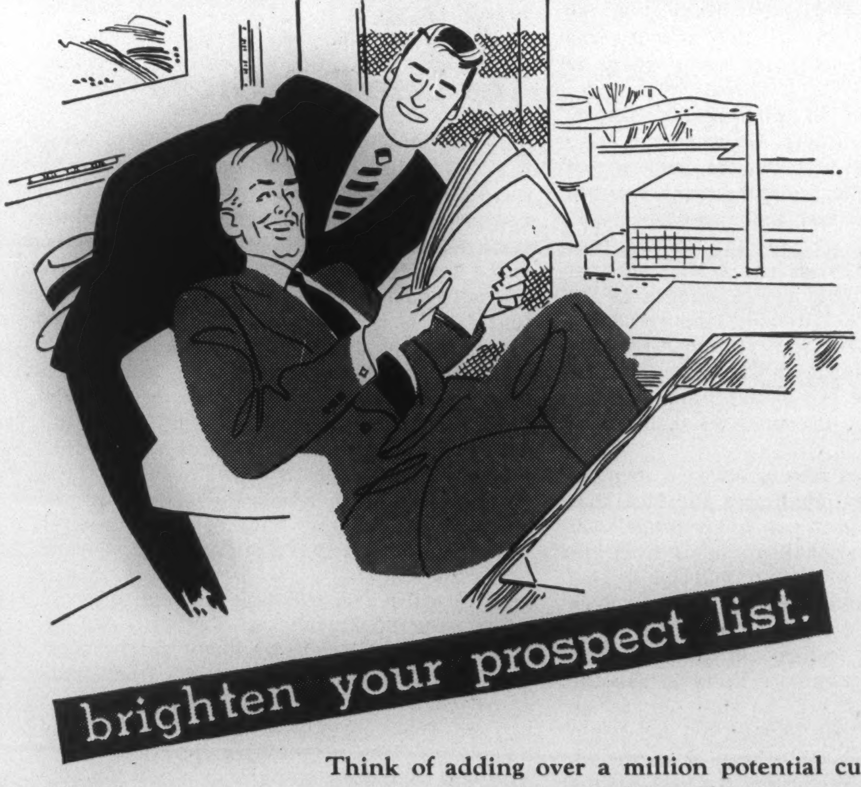
TORONTO
ONT.
George E. HOWE

LONDON
ONT.
H. O. HOLROYDE

WINNIPEG
MAN.
W. B. LOWRY

VANCOUVER
B.C.
W. EVANS

A GROUP OF COMPANIES CONDUCTING BUSINESS ONLY THROUGH REPUTABLE LICENSED AGENTS AND BROKERS



brighten your prospect list.

with over
a million
*P.F. readers

Think of adding over a million potential customers to your prospect list! That's how you benefit when the Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer carries your Sales Message out to the wealthy Western Provinces! Net paid circulation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia is 295,352 . . . that means your Sales Story is seen by over a million readers. Get 60% more prairie coverage at the lowest cost* of any farm paper in the field . . . with the Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer!

*Line cost per circulation in three prairie provinces

B24

Free Press Weekly
PRAIRIE FARMER

power projects, a program of forest conservation and a survey of possible new mineral deposits, including coal, lead and zinc. The board did a good deal of the preliminary study on the uses of gypsum and anhydrite for cement and fertilizer production, which led to the formation of the new chemical company mentioned earlier in this article.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia are about to be completely mechanized with the introduction of mechanical loading at the coal face. These automatic loaders are now being built at the Trenton Steel Works, and when in full operation in all the mines, are expected to revolutionize the coal industry by improving production and lowering operating costs.

In agricultural Prince Edward Island, the provinicial government built a quick-freeze and refrigerating plant this year to assure more advantageous marketing of highly perishable produce such as berries and vegetables.

New Hope in Fish

New freezing processes and improved refrigerating facilities have rejuvenated the Maritime fish industry. The head of a large Halifax fish company told me: "There is no limit to the expansion that can take place in fresh and frozen fish."

Refrigerated cars now take Nova Scotia fish as far as Dallas, Texas; and the newest thing in the fish trade is the packaged frozen fish, in five-pound cartons or the smaller sizes for self-service cabinets.

Canada consumes only 25 per cent of the Maritime fish, the rest being exported, chiefly to the United States. As fish eaters, Canadians lag way behind most of the world, consuming only eight and three-quarter pounds per annum per capita, compared with 40 pounds in the United Kingdom. If we could expand the Canadian consumption of fish by only two pounds per person a year, the Maritime fish industry would be working overtime to fill the demand.

Quality is being emphasized, and the Maritime fish industry is pressing for a system of Dominion Government grading and labelling.

Atlantic Advantage

For years Maritimers have been seeing themselves as at a disadvantage because they were way off to one side of the trade and population centre of Canada; and other Canadians shared this estimate. Now there is an increasing awareness that the Maritimes' position as a "Pier in the Atlantic" gives them an ideal position to take advantage of an expanding export and import trade.

The Maritimes already have an extensive export trade. Newsprint from Liverpool, N. S., goes around the world to Australia and New Zealand, as well as supplying the presses of some of the leading dailies in New York and Washington. Coal-burning ranges from Sackville, N.B., cook family meals in South Africa. Veneers from Saint John are used to make aeroplanes in the United Kingdom. Salt fish from Halifax is a staple diet of the natives in the Caribbean.

The export trade appears to offer almost unlimited possibilities for Maritime manufacturing expansion, especially in secondary industries using Maritime raw materials or manufactured parts.

A recent development in Nova Scotia's secondary steel industry is the manufacture at Trenton of bottle-washers and pasteurizers for the export trade. They already have orders from Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil and Mexico. When the new automatic coal-loaders have been completed for the Nova Scotia mines, it is intended to continue their manufacture for the export trade.

The new Canadian assembly plant at Amherst, N. S., making automatic washing-machines for the Canadian branch of the U. S. firm to cater to the Canadian and export market may set a pattern for other assembly plants or branch factories to be established in the Maritimes by U.S. or U. K. firms.

Another way to take advantage of the Atlantic position would be to process more imports near the Maritime ports. The sugar refinery at Saint John and the cotton textile mills at Yarmouth are examples of such industries. There is a strong suggestion that more cottons might be processed in the Maritimes for various uses.

Secondary Industries

The secondary wood industries, including pulp and paper, are doing a thriving business in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Wooden shipbuilding, chiefly for the fishing trade, is doing well; and plywood boat-building is a new project at Mahone Bay, N. S. A new Kraft paper mill is projected for Newcastle, N.B., and a fairly new pulp and paper company on the Minas Basin, Nova Scotia, is producing ground pulp, pie plates, paperboard, etc. Another new wood industry is a small laminated furniture factory, opened by two veterans in Shelburne, N.S. this summer.

The picture in the secondary steel and iron industry is more mixed, depending on whether the bulk of the basic materials come from the Sydney steel mills or have to be obtained in central Canada, and on whether the market is the Maritimes, all-Canada or export.

All the railway axles in Canada are made in Nova Scotia from steel ingots from the Sydney mills. Boilers and engines for ships, foundry work, pumps and other steel products for the Maritimes and Newfoundland trade are made quite successfully in big and little plants around the Maritime provinces. But when it comes to industries which must buy pig iron, rolled steel, brass and such materials from central Canada, you will find them breathing hard at present unless they have a substantial export market, as in the case of the Trenton bottle-washers and pasteurizers. These heavy industries are the ones that have been hardest hit by the freight rates.

Quality Products

Chocolates, underwear, felt hats, step-ladders, biscuits, shoes — these are some of the many products which are successfully manufactured in the Maritimes and marketed across Canada, despite the freight rates.

Where value is high in relation to weight, so that freight is a small item of cost, Maritime products can and do compete quite successfully in the all-Canada market. Even where raw materials have to be brought from other parts of Canada, creating a double freight-rate problem, they can still succeed in the Canadian market with quality products, if the weight is not too great. For instance, a factory in Moncton brings fir from British Columbia to make such products as stepladders, rocking-horses and doll's beds, and still has a substantial market as far west as Ontario. An old-established textile firm in Truro, N. S., which purchases most of its wool, cotton and rayon in central Canada, has only 25 per cent of its market in the Maritimes, with 36 per cent in Ontario and Quebec, and 39 per cent in the western provinces. It proves it can be done.

Flower Bulbs for Fall Planting

EITHER FOR INDOOR FORCING OR OUTDOOR PLANTING

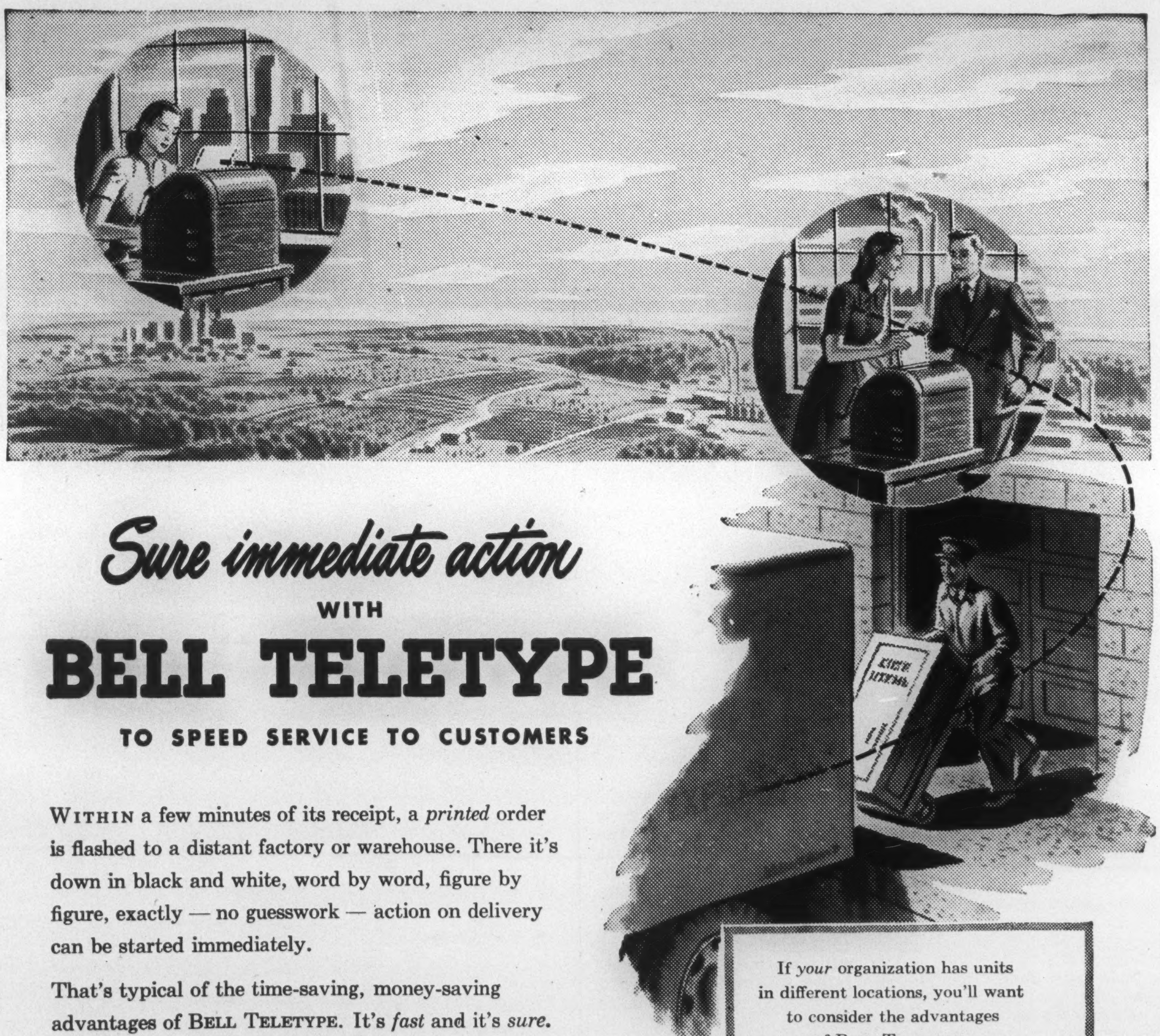
It has been proven that we carry not only the largest stock of flower bulbs in this country, but that our bulb catalogue lists more and better varieties than you can possibly obtain elsewhere.

THIS CATALOGUE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

HOLLAND BULB & NURSERY CO.
Queen Elizabeth Way - Port Credit P.O., Ontario

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY



Sure immediate action WITH BELL TELETYPE TO SPEED SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

WITHIN a few minutes of its receipt, a *printed* order is flashed to a distant factory or warehouse. There it's down in black and white, word by word, figure by figure, exactly — no guesswork — action on delivery can be started immediately.

That's typical of the time-saving, money-saving advantages of BELL TELETYPE. It's *fast* and it's *sure.* Messages or orders typed in one office are typed at the same time in any or all other offices in the hook-up. Each machine can type up to seven copies.

BELL TELETYPE keeps management in constant, accurate touch with all departments and branches, no matter how far apart.

It's DEPENDABLE, too. With TELETYPE installed, serviced and maintained by the Bell — Canada's communications experts — all messages are carried over telephone lines, 95% of which are in cables, safer from interruptions.

If *your* organization has units in different locations, you'll want to consider the advantages of BELL TELETYPE. Information is as near as your telephone. Call your Telephone Business Office today and ask for a Bell Teletype expert to visit you. He'll be glad to explain how Teletype can serve your business and to arrange for a demonstration.

BELL TELETYPE

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Agents for the North American Telegraph Company

BE SURE TO VISIT OUR DISPLAY AT THE C.N.E. (BUSINESS EQUIPMENT BUILDING) AUG. 27 - SEPT. 11.

WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Foreign Policy Is Expensive But General Public Supports It

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Communist-influenced Wallace Third Party wants peace with Russia at any cost, but the two major political parties appear to be debating national fiscal problems with a tacit understanding that adequate funds will be provided for defence and foreign aid in addition to essential domestic needs.

President Truman's midyear budget review released the usual political fireworks. Republicans claimed their operation of Congress saved American taxpayers millions of dollars. Democrats charge that G.O.P. policies have boosted living costs.

The general public appears to be generally behind the expensive bi-partisan policy of firmness in Russian relations, exemplified by maintenance of the air corridor into Berlin at whatever cost. Yet practical thinkers, with an eye to national ability to produce equipment and arm for a shooting war, point out that the United States is already "supporting" four military establishments throughout the world in addition to its own, and it may "take on" others.

This is a financial responsibility that the American people will want to know more about, as American foreign policy crystallizes. Most recent change on U.S. foreign relations is the closer collaboration that has resulted between the United States, Britain and France in maintaining a united and strong stand against the Soviet Union. This cooperation is reminiscent of friendly Canadian-U.S. relations. First effects of this cooperation appear to be the possibility of an accord with Russia on Western Europe. Few Americans, however, are so optimistic as to think that any sort of a permanent agreement can be worked out with Russia. The Soviet is determined to block democratic efforts to speed up the recovery of Western Europe with E.R.P. dollars and supplies.

Cost of Bear-Muzzling

Conceding then, that a lasting solution of the Communist-Capitalistic impasse cannot be readily found, the inflation-ridden American citizen will want to know what American opposition to the Communist bear is going to cost him in cash as an individual. He knows, of course, that to yield to Moscow can cost him his freedom.

The United States, consequently hopes to learn soon from Western Europe how far she can depend on mutual defence against Russian aggression. Upon this information depends the nature and extent of future American military and economic aid to Europe and Eastern Asia.

Some critics are potting away at the Economic Cooperation Administration program as being likely to develop into a gigantic welfare boondoggle. The current U.S. budget includes a $3 billion trust fund from the 1948 surplus for initial E. R. P. expenditures of the current fiscal year. The two previous Truman surpluses made it possible to allocate funds for the foreign affairs program, but fiscal experts point out that it may not be possible to shift future foreign costs to future surpluses, for the reason that there may be no surpluses. The costs of the overseas program are expected to be substantially increased.

The new Congress will receive the 1950 budget in January and will have to decide how to meet the increased costs. Republicans have long maintained that an effective way to save will be to cut down government spending. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce contends that this would mean "an easing of the present major inflationary influence." Principal increases in estimated expenditures over the January budget are in national defence, veterans affairs, tax refunds, purchases of guaranteed housing mortgages, federal pay increases and the postal deficit.

The $40.7 billion estimate of net receipts for fiscal 1948 was $2 billion short of the amount forecast last spring by the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Expenditures were estimated at $42.2 billion, including $3.6 billion of supplemental appropriations asked by President Truman, some of which were rejected. Defence expenditures, which are estimated to increase from $10.6 billion in fiscal 1948 to $12.1 billion in 1948 may soar by billions additional in 1950 on the basis of contract authorizations already approved.

Military-Air Contributions

The U.S. is contributing to the support of other military establishments through Departments of State and of National Defence priorities to foreign military-aid programs of: 1. Latin America; 2. Greece and Turkey; 3. China; 4. Iran. Item No. 5 is under consideration. It is the proposal to link up the American fighting forces with those of Western Europe, including England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. These nations formed the military alliance known as the Western Union in April, and President Truman publicly pledged American support. The Senate later passed the policy resolution of Senator Arthur Vandenberg confirming the President's pledge. The Department of National Defence has had "observers" at conferences of the Western Union and it will ask the new Congress for permission to join as full members.

Since the end of the war, Army and State Departments have sought to standardize arms with Latin America. To this end the Army has set up a plan involving transfer of "surplus" arms to the Latin fighting forces. Bulk of this equipment was made to meet South American specifications and it was declared surplus specifically to arrange the transfers. Tank engines and parts went to Ecuador; shells, machine guns, gun mounts to Argentina; carbines, automatic rifles, armored cars, half tracks, range finders to Brazil; and similar "surpluses" were also sold to Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Philippines.

The U.S. has contributed heavily to Greece—an expenditure which is believed to have paid off in restoration of Greek economy. Turkey likewise received large military and welfare aid. China and Iran are getting vast quantities of surplus war goods.

Encouraging reports from England are that the European Recovery Program is already helping the Western nations. A survey shows that the mere prospect of American help was a factor in helping some of the 16 E.R.P. nations to head off bankruptcy. In some nations improvement is not immediately noticeable in hand-to-mouth economy, but it is there. Russia's announced threat to oppose the program at every step has actually been beneficial. It has done almost as much as American aid to foster a Western European economic union.

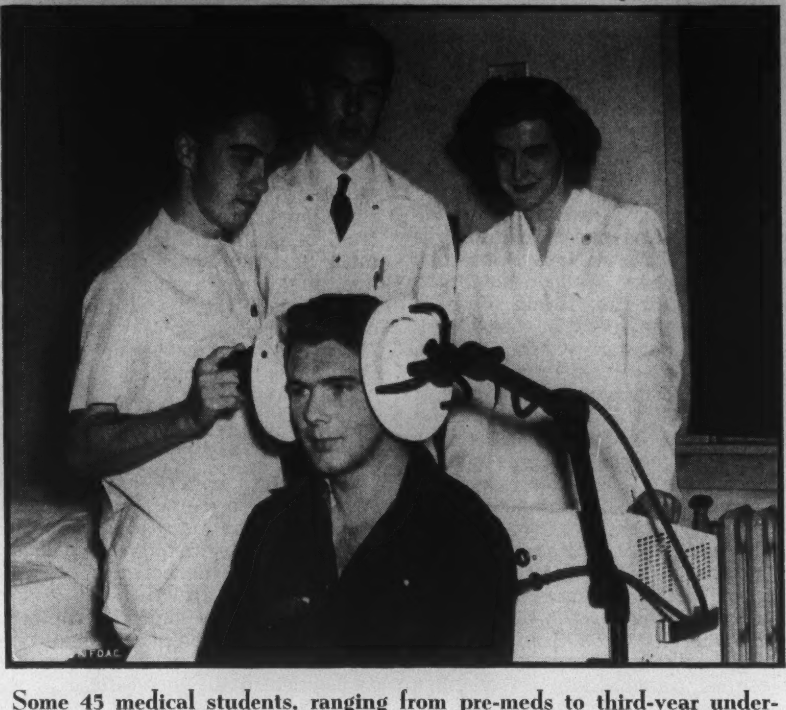
The E.R.P. planners are learning that four years is an extremely short time in which to restore nations from the disruption of the world's greatest war. Some of the things that have to be done: economic stability must be established, production expanded, monetary systems stabilized, trading relations extended, and reliance for supplies switched from the Western Hemisphere back to the home countries in Europe. Canada's part in the program will be intensified through the fact that Britain is being depended upon for much of the leadership. Although poor in American dollars but rich in industrial know-how and power, the Empire is expected to provide a large part of capital equipment needed to build up production in other countries.

Some of the obstacles to E.R.P. revealed in the survey: 1. the German bone of contention; 2. French political crises; 3. civil war in Greece; 4. Communist activity in France and Italy; 5. Dutch use of resources to restore Netherlands rule and domestic economy in Indonesia.

Switzerland, Belgium and Portugal are described as islands of prosperity in Europe, but they are threatened by poverty of neighbor nations stifling international trade.

The overall picture is said to show improvement. Industrial and agriculture records are generally up. There are, of course, serious bottlenecks such as the delay by recipient nations in ratifying large orders for American machine tools, which is clogging up the U.S. industry.

The new Congress will have the job of battling inflation at home and financing the vast European aid and defence programs. The new "teamwork" foreign policy of the Western powers and the U.S. will have public endorsement so long as it serves to protect democratic interests abroad. Should it fail to do this, and heavy foreign commitments threaten the domestic economy, you can look for prompt rejection of that policy by the individual American. He is getting somewhat short of American dollars himself, especially since the Yankee Dollar has lost so much of its buying power.



Some 45 medical students, ranging from pre-meds to third-year undergraduates, are training as naval reserves at the Royal Canadian Naval Hospital, Halifax, under the University Naval Training Division. This photo taken in the physiotherapy department shows Sub/Lieut. (N.S.) Margaret Ball, Toronto, demonstrating short-wave diathermy apparatus to officer candidate J. H. Quigley, Halifax (left), and Lieut. R. W. Kent, London, with Cook (S) Bernard Boyce, Ottawa, as patient.

• •

U.N. FELLOWSHIPS

SEVEN holders of the United Nations Social Affairs Fellowships from Greece, India, the Philippines, and Poland, are spending from three to six months in the United Kingdom, following courses of study arranged by the British Council. Social Affairs Fellowships are awarded to those directly concerned in work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Typical subjects of study are welfare in industry, child welfare, social aspects of tuberculosis, and juvenile delinquency.

BANKERS BOND CORPORATION
LIMITED

INVESTMENT DEALERS

304 Bay Street, Toronto
Telephone AD. 6267

Business Established 1912

"I met the nicest man this morning"

• This morning Mrs. Jones opened a savings account at a neighbourhood branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia. She was a little timid when she entered the bank. But a very efficient man made it so easy for her.

This man was the teller. Quickly he explained the simplicity of making deposits. "Just let me have your signature, Mrs. Jones", he said. "Now here is your pass-book. It is a copy of the Bank's own record of your deposits." It was all done in a few minutes. But Mrs. Jones felt she had met a friend.

Each man and woman on the staffs of The Bank of Nova Scotia's more than 300 branches is trained to make banking service both efficient and pleasant. Whatever your banking needs you will find in The Bank of Nova Scotia men and women who can help you transact your business the way you like it.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Montreal School Program Is Major Step Forward

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

An educational scheme conducted by the Montreal Protestant School Board will be watched with interest next fall. Pupils in upper grades who find academic work difficult will be put in classes that permit them to take those studies at a slower pace while enriching their curriculum with subjects like music and painting. Such efforts at awakening latent talent and self-confidence have been successful in England and in the southwestern states.

THE Montreal Protestant School Board will put into operation this fall a new plan for classifying children in the upper grades. Translated from academic phraseology, that means special classes for kids who don't take to book-learning. There is nothing very new in the idea that such classes are desirable, though it is a disputed one in some modern realms of education. What is new is the determination to make these classes a real means of opening up a way to happiness and self-realization by the use of the arts. It is too bad our educational nomenclature is so drab and drear. Instead of a plan for reclassification, a more poetically inclined school commission might choose to call it "Shining way to joy and usefulness."

These new arrangements are not for the obviously subnormal children who must be cared for outside the public school system. They are for the large fraction who are too callously described as the "low IQ's." It is expected to start out with about fifteen classes, giving them trained teachers who will know how to cultivate interest in music and painting, while letting the pupils take their time at the academic studies in which they lag behind.

In every school there are dull children, or children who appear dull. The intelligence tests measure only a certain kind of reaction, and take no account of the emotional or nutritional factors that may drastically lower a score. Experiments conducted by some of the big drug companies show that vitamins supplied to those who need them may raise markings twenty points within a few weeks. Malnutrition—which does not mean not getting enough to eat, but not getting enough of the right things—results in inertia. We do not have to look at Europe's miserable children to see its effects; we can find them nearer home, and not always among the poor.

Home Troubles

Even commoner is the dullness that comes as a direct consequence of unhappiness. The child who is frightened, or at odds with his home, or worried about money or religion or any one of several things, will not do himself justice. U.S. Army officers were taught that the first signs of neurosis are silence, belligerence and dullness. Teachers need to know that too, and to know where they can find help to deal with such problems.

Physical handicaps often enter into this question of the retarded child. Defects of sight and hearing may be slight, so slight that neither family nor teacher is quite aware of them, yet make the difference between ability to learn and what seems stupidity. Everyone has heard stories of children who are scolded for stumbling over things, for looking obliquely at their books, for failing to pay attention, and who were one day discovered to be half-blind or partly deaf. In the better schools, regular medical inspections catch most of these, though once in a while a case crops up even in the upper grades where a boy or girl is struggling against such an unsuspected disadvantage. A thyroid deficiency can reduce a budding da Vinci to listlessness. The rarer pituitary lack can throw the whole system out of gear.

But even when all such instances are taken into account, there still remain in any school at least ten per cent or so who are simply not bookish. The old fashioned procedure is for them to repeat grades, taking up a seat in the classroom, hindering teacher and classmates. Bored and miserable, they accumulate a mass of frustrations that are likely to work themselves out in enmity toward society, in petty crime or neurotic violence. Everybody, especially the young everybody, needs something exciting in his life. If he doesn't find it in his work or play, he will look for it elsewhere. If stealing fruit off the corner stand supplies the momentary flavor he wants, rather than winning a ball-game or carving a statue, then he will try that.

Every human being needs to feel that his personality is respected, that he is of value in the world he knows. Many a child never feels that. He goes through school with low marks; he may be mentally crippled for life by the effect of being despised and disregarded for eight or ten long years. He slinks through his grades, and being unhappy, plays truant and leaves as soon as he can, to take an unskilled job. His teachers sigh with relief.

Now it is hoped through these classes in Montreal to develop and encourage the child whose talents lie in other directions than those which the ordinary curriculum cultivates. Such efforts have been very successful in England, and in certain of the southwestern states. In almost every case the awakening has come through one or another of the arts.

Paige Pinneo, who teaches art in the Verdun High-school, said in a talk this winter which she titled "All God's Chillun Got Wings," that when a pupil fails it is the school which has failed. She has fought for the recognition of the arts as an integral part of education, because she has found over and over again that the so-called dull child comes to ardent life when given a chance to create beauty in the form of color or design. The same thing is true in singing and dancing.

Educators will watch with eagerness the new status given to the arts in the Montreal schools. There will be criticism of course; everything will not go smoothly all at once. But the plan opens a way toward better living for hundreds of children.

MOULDERS OF "CANADA UNLIMITED"

The Transportation Worker

Painted by Rex Woods

The engineer and the pilot, the ship captain and the transport driver make neighbors of Vancouver and Halifax. They also make the industries of the West competitors of the East . . . and improve the living standard of Canadians from Beamsville to Baffin Island. The Transportation Worker, whether he carries valuable freight or precious human cargoes, is welding together the peoples and the industries of this great nation with a kind of transportation that can be as elastic as our needs demand. For his contribution in reducing time and distance between all Canadians, the Transportation Worker is a Moulder of "Canada Unlimited".

O'Keefe's
BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

F107

DEAR MR. EDITOR

No Illusions About Soviet Tyranny But Let's Not Forget Hitler's War

IN HIS extremely flippant article on the subject of air-power in national defence (S.N., July 24), Thaddeus Kay makes a number of statements which can bear further examination. I choose only to question one, *viz.* that "(the Russian people) have lived for thirty years under a dictatorship which makes the Nazi terror look about as terrible as something you'd find at a Home for Wayward Boys".

Let me make my position clear; I am *not* a "fellow-traveller" (but rather, on the contrary, a Catholic!), but it does seem to me that our sense of values has become rather gravely distorted during the past three years. I have recently made two visits to Germany, and have several times been told by young Germans, now Simon-pure democrats, that the Western Powers are carrying on Hitler's struggle "to save Europe from Bolshevism". The implication has usually been that Hitler was doing a far better job, until we stopped him. I have no illusions about Soviet Russia being other than a brutal tyranny, but at least it is a tyranny superficially dedicated to the welfare of the people. I believe that a tyranny which brings schools to the people is less obnoxious, and more likely in the end to bring about its own liquidation, than one which urges them to "think with their blood".

The fact that the Soviets have developed a civilized attitude toward the racial question, in contrast with the scientific barbarism of the Nazis, is in my mind sufficient to lift them above any comparison with our late enemies. A thousand cemeteries, marked with the Star of David, bear witness to the difference.

All this is simply a remonstrance against what seems like a spate of short memory in Canada. I have no wish to minimize the dangers either of war with Russia, or of Communist intrigue at home. Surely the question is, however, principally one of balance of power mechanics. War danger would be as great if the two would-be paramount powers were both Capitalist—or both Communist. Are we not better prepared in the emergency by facing the facts of the situation, than by dealing in ideological "red" herrings?

London, Eng. JOHN M. HARRINGTON

Abolitionist

I AM surprised to find SATURDAY NIGHT defending the sales tax. Mr. R. J. Sutherland's article (S.N., Aug. 7) writes off very casually the great hardship worked by this tax upon the millions of poor people in this country. It penalizes the thrifty and hard-working in order to provide money to be dished out of the government pork barrel to the shiftless and lazy. Heavy taxes and hefty social security spending are bound together. Abolish the sales tax and social security and let the shifty shift for themselves.

Fruitvale, B.C. JAMES MORGAN

The Psalms

I ENTIRELY disagree with your correspondent H. K. Leavens (S.N., July 3), who states that at the age of seventy he finds no consolation in the Twenty-Third Psalm and proceeds to criticize it. At the age of seventy-six I get inspiration and comfort from this and similar psalms. If the writer were living and writing today, he probably would use different language and descriptions but his meaning would still be the same; namely, that the Creator of the universe is also a loving father who, if a person is willing to seek and find Him, will guide and safely lead along life's pathway.

Nanaimo, B.C. I. H. STEPHENS

Secret Orders

RE YOUR Front Page article "The Liberal Leader" (S.N., Aug. 14), in discussing the "unquestioned probity" of the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent in relation to the famous episode of the secret orders-in-council, you have given a new version of what actually took place. The debate on the National Emergency Powers Transitional Bill, which carried on during the autumn of 1945, included a series of attacks by Opposition speakers on secret orders-in-council. (See *Hansard* for Sept. 28, Nov. 23, Dec. 3, Dec. 6).

On December 6 Mr. St. Laurent made the categorical but quite incorrect statement—"there are no secret orders". In March 1946, he apologized to the House of Commons by saying that he had forgotten about PC 6444 of October 6, 1945. This was the secret order-in-council under which the espionage suspects were later detained. (It is of some interest to note that this order was passed while the debate on emergency powers was pending).

The fact that Mr. St. Laurent forgot about *one* secret order was of course no explanation for his assertion that there were *no* secret orders.

But according to your editorial, the shocking thing was that secret orders were so common that the Minister could be mistaken about how many there were. In reality he had been so mistaken as to say that there were none at all—which must be the all-time cabinet record in forgetfulness.

Toronto, Ont. F. W. PARK

ASPIRIN
RELIEVES PAIN OF RHEUMATISM
FAST

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets . . . 18c
24 tablets . . . 29c
100 tablets . . 79c

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY
BAYER

PRAIRIE LETTER

Saskatchewan Trains U.S. Hunting Dogs

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

FROM Arkansas and Alabama, from Texas and Tennessee, American sportsmen again this summer are using Saskatchewan's wide-open spaces as training grounds for their hunting dogs. They have come to regard our prairie expanse, rolling stretches, bluffs and water hazards as the finest place in the world to develop their pointers and setters.

This infiltration of dogs and men represents an annual industry of approximately $250,000 . . . U.S. dollars still greatly needed in Canada. So it's easy to understand why this activity is encouraged.

For several weeks now nearly 50 dog owners and their trainers have been quartered at various points in southern Saskatchewan. Their camps literally reverberate to the barking of 1,500 of these domestic quadrupeds. You can see trainers and dogs roaming the prairie from early morning until late at night, in all kinds of weather. They are taught how to spot prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge and other game birds.

The dogs will be put through their daily paces until mid-September, when the training is climaxed by the holding of the All-American Field Trials at Frobisher, a tiny village 15 miles inside Saskatchewan from North Dakota. But only from 200 to 300 will participate in the competitions which usually last a week. That's about how many will be ready. Just as in the training of race horses, dogs, too, require careful handling and time before they can compete in big events.

The art of training friendly, superbly alert pointers and setters is known by only a comparative few handlers. The thrill of seeing dogs step out boldly across promising stubble fields, edge a likely hedgerow and then tiptoe as near as possible before freezing "at point" is ample reward for endless hours of tedious, patient work.

I'm told the cost of training a dog in Canada is close to $150 a month. This is in addition to salaries for handlers, travelling expenses, rental fees for land, and provincial government permits.

Film Mecca

You might say our prairies are fast becoming a film Mecca. Because more and more, Hollywood producers are coming up this way to shoot scenes for their pictures.

Last summer much of the actual acting for "The Emperor Waltz," starring Bing Crosby and Joan Fontaine, were filmed near Jasper, Alberta. At present scenes of a technicolor movie, "Canadian Pacific," are being taken near Banff and in Yoho National Park. The picture, to depict the completion of the C.P.R. through the mountains, stars Randolph Scott, Jane Wyatt and J. Carroll Nash.

20th Century-Fox is eyeing the R.C.M.P. as possible material for a full-length picture. Executives and technicians recently visited Regina to discuss the filming of scenes at the R.C.M.P. barracks.

Home-Grown Fish?

Saskatchewan farmers may soon be able to eat fresh-caught fish for breakfast every morning. The provincial government is planning to build up recreational opportunities for anglers by stocking farm dugouts with perch and pickerel fry.

Whether this is feasible has not yet been determined. The government's fisheries branch and the University of Saskatchewan are making a study of dugouts and reservoirs, where fish life does not exist now. This involves taking depths, water samples and examining insect life. Oxygen and alkaline tests are also being conducted.

The results will show whether fish can survive in dugouts. Some states immediately south of us have stocked ponds with edible fish with success, and there is good possibility the same can be done here. Our dugouts are sufficiently deep so as not to freeze completely in winter.

Sable Ponies

Some of Canada's most famous ponies, those that roam the wild on barren Sable Island, off Nova Scotia's shores, may shortly find a home in southwestern Alberta. Ranchers in the Pincher Creek and Macleod areas are showing interest in the shaggy-haired dwarfs.

About 300 of the 1,500 that inhabit the island have been declared surplus by the federal government and placed on the auction block by War Assets Corporation. We're told the move was made because the rugged ponies are multiplying too rapidly, and there is insufficient green life.

While Alberta ranchers would like to purchase some of them, they're opposed to the steps they must take to acquire them. War Assets stipulates the buyer must capture the fleet animals and oversee their "embarkation, transportation and debarkation."

Hutterites Move

Prohibited by law from purchasing more land and expanding their holdings, Hutterites in Alberta are migrating to Montana. And Montanans are alarmed. For they want no part of this strange religious sect, members of whom dress in loosely fitted home-made clothing, and whose men are bearded.

The Hutterites are buying tracts in north-central Montana, in the heart of the livestock country. The ranchers fear the invasion of a possible 6,000 people. They claim this will lower land values and perhaps wipe out free enterprise in that section of the state.

Club Whitesands
ON LAKE CATCHACOMA

ONTARIO'S NEWEST
AND FINEST
YEAR ROUND RESORT
HOTEL

RATES $98.00 PER PERSON
PER WEEK
AND UP

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION
WRITE
MICHAEL C. McELLIGOTT
Resident Manager

P.O. BOX 790, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.
CANADA

Loyal REPRESENTATIVES TAKE THE "IF" OUT OF LIFE
WITH COMPLETE PERSONAL PROTECTION

- *Non-Cancellable Accident and Health Contracts*
- *Participating Life Insurance Issued from Ages 0 to 65*

WM. SKELTON
Resident Vice-Pres.
Toronto, Ont.

LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Established 1895

W. R. FISHER, CLU
General Agent
Vancouver, B.C.

A VERANDAH HAS ITS FACE LIFTED

RESIDENCE
VERANDAH
LEAN-TO
BENCH
7'-7 7/16"
18'-2"

How a half-span Orlyt Greenhouse came to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lambert, Welland, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert had a verandah—also a great desire for a small Orlyt greenhouse where they could enjoy flowers during cold weather months—and, perhaps, grow a vegetable or two. We talked the matter over with them and submitted sketches. The decision was made to convert the verandah into an Orlyt "leanto". Result: the desired greenhouse occupies little more space than the verandah, but offers considerable floor area for plant benches and work requirements.

This is only one way of enjoying Orlyt which, being ready-made in portable sections, has astonishing possibilities. Our newest Orlyt booklet shows these. Send for a copy to our *Department S.*

We suggest that you lose no time in planning for your Orlyt if you want it this year.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

LIGHTER SIDE

Leave Your Follicles Alone

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MISS PATRICIA STENZ of Hollywood announced recently that she would grow hair on the head of any person chosen by the American Medical Association. Dr. Morris Fishbein, who is both the President of the Association and a notably bald man, has declined the challenge and refused to take any interest in the Stenz experiment.

If Miss Stenz can grow hair on a completely bald head she is of course phenomenal. But she is hardly more phenomenal than Dr. Fishbein, a bald man who declines to becomes excited over a guaranteed cure for baldness. I should certainly like to meet Dr. Fishbein and find out how he arrived at this remarkable state of resignation. Then I could pass his experience along to some of my male relatives and acquaintances who were thrown into a frenzy of excitement by Miss Stenz's announcement.

I have tried arguing with my balding friends, pointing out that a bald head is cool, neat, sanitary and reasonably attractive, and that the state of horror into which they are thrown at the first sign of a retreating hairline is quite uncalled for. It isn't any use however. The threat of baldness is a continuous desperate challenge, and they set about saving their hair with the singlemindedness of someone trying to save a child from a burning house.

When argument fails, as it usually does in the face of frantic unreason and an obdurately retreating hairline, one falls back on notable examples. Julius Caesar was bald, one points out, and so were Shakespeare, Benjamin Franklin and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. To come down to modern times, there are Winston Churchill, Mackenzie King and Dr. Morris Fishbein. General Eisenhower in particular is a favorite example. The General is not only bald but completely reticent about his political ideas; yet in spite of this the whole American nation was prepared to offer him either the Democratic or the Republican nomination, take his choice. On the other hand, there is Henry Wallace, who has a complete set of publicized ideas and a fine shock of hair, both in a state of continuous confusion. There can hardly be any argument, can there, about the relative attractiveness of Henry Wallace and General Eisenhower?

IT ISN'T any use however. The victim in each case feels that his predicament is unique and uniquely tragic. So one falls back on a position of sympathy and encouragement. If the hair is, possibly, a little thinner in front, it is, positively, thicker in back, the hairline having merely retreated to a prepared position in the rear. It is now a question of consolidating the gains and preparing to recapture the lost territory.

This doesn't work either, representing as it does merely a policy of delaying tactics. The next stage is to humor the victim. You follow and even assist in his hair-saving experiments, which usually begin with brisk attempts to stir up the follicles. (This *never* works—follicles which are continuously prodded and stirred up merely sulk and eventually retire from the experiment altogether.) You now advance a few theories of your own and soon discover that no theory, from continuous irrigation to rotation of crops, can be wild enough to fail to excite the victim's imagination, for by this time everything has passed beyond reason into the field of hallucination. At that stage the conversation is likely to go like this:

He: Look, can't you see anything?

She: Why yes, it *does* look a little thicker.

He: Not the *old* hair, the new hair. Can't you feel it? Why you can even see it!

She: See what?

He: A fine fuzz. Why it's as plain as anything.

She: Why how *marvellous!* There really is a fine fuzz, etc., etc.

THE odd part is that by this time both victim and sympathizer have fallen into a common state of hallucination and see or think they see what they are looking for. The truth is of course that anyone under the influence of suggestion can see anything by looking hard and long enough at a large round object whether it is a crystal ball or a human head. This isn't to deny, however, that the fine fuzz does in some cases actually appear. Sometimes it is really present, though in such a fine form that it can hardly be distinguished from illusion. It doesn't last, however, because it is too shy and evanescent a growth to take hold and survive. In fact the only growth that would flourish on that inhospitable soil would have to be as wiry, obdurate and perversely rooted as twitch-grass, which doesn't look pretty but can be relied on to stick around.

This of course *never* happens. Nothing happens, in fact, or ever will, unless Miss Patricia Stenz has, as she claims, discovered something that goes beyond any known theory on the subject of hair-saving. To be sure Miss Stenz's Hollywood clientele, including James Stewart, Dick Powell, Gig Young and Gene Kelley, all claim that the Stenz theory works. To offset this, we have to remember that hallucinations on the subject of hair-saving are likely to be even stronger in moving picture actors than in the rest of the human race.

The whole problem in fact remains among the most deeply rooted of masculine obsessions. There is probably no other subject in which the human male is at once more sensitive and fanatical than the problem of hair-saving. To realize this you have only to go back to New Testament literature and to the prophet who invoked bears out of the wood to eat up the little boys who were goading him. It is quite possible that if these little boys had merely called out "Go up, Schnozzle" or "Go up, Fatso", or whatever other urchin argot was current at the time, they might have got off with a cuff or two from the irascible prophet. Instead they had to call out "Go up, Baldhead!" and look what happened to them!

All during the war there was a nightly commercial which urged the civilian population to be patient if it couldn't get its favorite hair-treatment. Every available bottle, it was pointed out, was being shipped to the man overseas.

Many listeners were fairly cynical about this announcement. If all that hair lotion were actually being shipped overseas in a time of acute cargo-space shortage, they figured it was probably being drunk, or else used as illicit currency in exchange for Lügers and Leica cameras. To anyone who had experience with the masculine psychosis of hair-saving, however, these explanations seemed frivolous and absurd. The Army knew as well as anyone else that in any desperate emergency a scoop of hair tonic is just as necessary for male morale as the traditional tot of rum.

I HAVE my own theory of hair saving; it has nothing to do with follicles, fungoids, or biochemical treatment. It is simply that baldness is a psychosomatic condition, and that anxiety causes baldness, which in turn induces anxiety, and the vicious process continues till the devastation is complete. The thing for men to do then is simply to keep their minds off their scalps. The moment they become conscious of a retreating hairline they should throw themselves into a new line of activity—any line of activity except hair-saving. It doesn't matter what hobby they take up—rug-weaving, gardening, falconry or ducking for apples—as long as it can be trusted to absorb them to the exclusion of everything else. They can then leave their follicles to take care of themselves. At worst they will probably accomplish as much as most of the specialists.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

SNOW on the ground, snow in the air,
The winter world is wondrous fair;
But dare I mention such a thing—
The silly calendar calls it Spring!

MAY RICHSTONE

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired
A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

To VANCOUVER, B.C.
Via CHICAGO

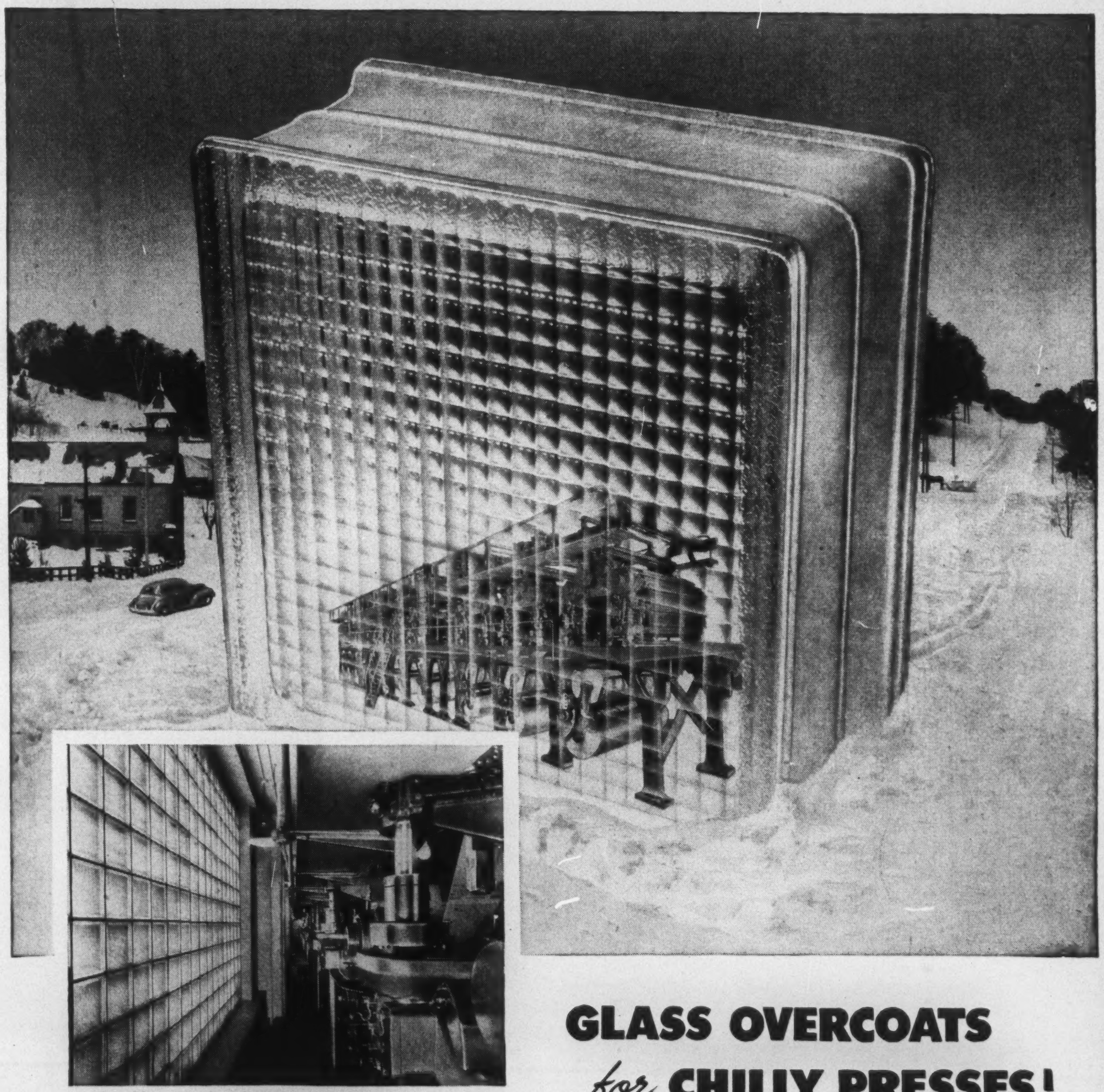
on Great Northern's
EMPIRE BUILDER

The streamlined EMPIRE BUILDER, Great Northern's Greatest Train, whisks you from Chicago to Everett, Washington, in only 44 hours or to Seattle in 45 hours. Convenient connections to Vancouver at both points. It's a great way to go.

EMPIRE BUILDER leaves Chicago Union Station on Burlington Line, 1 P.M. daily.

For information or reservations
G. F. SMITH, *Gen. Agent*
507 Royal Bank Bldg.
Toronto 1, Ont.
Phone: Elgin 3992

GREAT NORTHERN
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
GREAT for service



• *PC Glass Block installation, Winnipeg Free Press.*
Architects: Green Blankstein & Russell.

GLASS OVERCOATS for CHILLY PRESSES!

Every winter day, 1,248 hollow blocks of glass help the Winnipeg Free Press meet a deadline. They do it by keeping the press room warm.

These glass blocks form huge panels in the wall alongside the presses—where windows used to be.

Ordinary windows used to let the cold come in. That made it necessary to give the presses a 30 minute warm-up run, before the ink became fluid enough to print.

The architects asked Hobbs Glass Limited to supply *insulating* PC GLASS BLOCKS to replace the old windows. Results were immediate! Now, thanks to the insulating properties of the PC Glass Blocks, the presses are always warm. Printing begins when the presses start to roll. And there's still plenty of daylight to work by!

Every day Canadian architects are solving more and more problems in insulating, lighting and decorating with glass by HOBBS . . . in factories, offices and homes. In Canada—it's HOBBS for glass! Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

• *Also sold in Canada by Hobbs: Twindow insulating windowpanes, Foamglas insulation, Corrugated glass, Herculite tempered glass, Nucite glass chalkboard, Plate glass, Safety glass, Mirrors, Carrara, and Pittsburgh Paints.*

HOBBS GLASS. PAINT

Look to GLASS for better living ... come to HOBBS for glass!

Pakistan And India Are Now Well Along New Roads

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

After the opening riots in India and Pakistan, the new dominions are getting down to working out their new destinies. The new constitution of India provides for a union of three classes of states: the Governor's provinces, provinces administered by Chief Commissioners, and native states. This writer appraises the results of the great revolution and the future of the new administration.

THE departure on June 21 of the last British Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten, marked the end of the transition period decreed in the settlement of the Indian problem, and, since it removes the last semblance of British influence in the governance of India, some appraisements of the results of the great revolution which has been accomplished, and of the prospects of the new régimes which have been established, seems timely.

The bloody communal strife between Hindus and Moslems, which followed the division of India into two separate states, was a most ominous opening for the new dispensation and seemed to justify the gloomy prophecies of British Tory diehards that the people of India were not yet fit for self-government and that the peninsula would welter in blood until British authority was restored. But the truth was that the communal affrays, although they cost thousands of lives and were marked by terrible atrocities, were confined to comparatively limited areas in the north with the Punjab as their chief centre. For more than 75 per cent of the Indian people the new order was inaugurated amid general rejoicing without any sign of riotous disturbances.

Thanks to the firm attitude and loyal cooperation of the governments of both India and Pakistan, the communal strife has now ceased except in a few isolated spots. Authority has been restored in the districts where it was rife, transferences of population have been arranged, and in both states the religious minority is now able to live without fear of violent assault or sustained persecution by the majority.

Not In Accord

The two governments could not fairly be described as completely cordial to each other, but they can record considerable progress in the necessary adjustments of their relations in regard to such problems as the control of transportation and waterways and the division of military stores left by the British army. Their most serious quarrel is over Kashmir, a northern state, in which a predominantly Moslem population has for generations been ruled by a Hindu dynasty. When bands of Moslem tribesmen invaded Kashmir with the avowed purpose of ejecting its Hindu rulers and forcing the incorporation of the country with Pakistan, the government of India, which accused the authorities of Pakistan of inciting the invasion and supplying ammunition to the tribesmen, sent into Kashmir a strong force of troops, which has driven out the raiders and restored communications with India. The issue of Kashmir's destiny was referred to the Security Council of the United Nations but its decision that an impartial international commission should be appointed to make arrangements for permitting the people of Kashmir to determine their own future by a plebiscite has been rejected by both India and Pakistan.

Pakistan, which is much the weaker of the two states, has had some trouble about inducing the wild Pathan tribes on the northwest frontier to acknowledge its authority, but the Indian government had to deal with the complicated problem of its relations with some six hundred native states of varying size, which had accepted the paramountcy of the British government but had recovered autonomy through its withdrawal. It can now show a very satisfactory record of accomplishment in the reorganization of administration in its territory. The rulers of most of the native states have behaved with great wisdom and abandoned their claims to autocratic rule and a policy of consolidation for administrative purposes has been so successfully worked out that it has already produced about 25 regional unions of native states, some of them as large as certain provinces, which have been incorporated in India and will enjoy democratic institutions.

But a notable recalcitrant is Hyderabad, the largest of the native states, whose Moslem ruler, the Nizam, is one of the richest men in the world. Negotiations, which Prime Minister Nehru has been conducting in person, have so far been abortive. In government circles in Delhi the suspicion prevails that the Nizam and his advisers are being encouraged in their attitude of non-cooperation by British Tories, who want Hyderabad to stay out of the Indian union and function as an ally or vassal of Britain, but this charge has not been proven. Hyderabad is large enough to be a separate unit, but, as such, since it is an enclave surrounded completely by Indian territory and has no outlet to the sea, it would face great difficulties in regard to external trade and other problems and would in many matters be at the mercy of India.

Lack Of Industries

In the economic field Pakistan is handicapped by a lack of industries, but since the greater part of its population are agriculturists, it is reasonably self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies. It is otherwise with India, which needs to import a large quantity of foodstuffs every year and is continually faced with a threat of dire scarcity and visitations of famine. So food is the paramount problem of the Indian government and a Food Grains Policy Committee, which it recently appointed, has produced a report which finds that an immediate increase of 10 million tons in the country's annual production of grain is essential to provide security against famine. So for the achievement of this target the Committee advocates large-scale, multiple-purpose projects to provide assured irrigation and intensive efforts to increase production from land already under cultivation by the increased use of water, fertilizers and improved seeds.

It is not generally known that undivided India with 208.2 millions of cattle and buffaloes had, according to the census of 1941, one third of the total bovine population of the world, and the government of India, which retains 178 millions of these, has plans afoot for improving their quality and eliminating disease among them. For the encouragement of industry there has been created an Industrial Finance Corporation with a capital of 100 million rupees, which will supplement existing facilities available for the supply of medium and long-term capital to industry.

Meanwhile the Indian government has chosen as successor to Lord Mountbatten, a very distinguished Indian politician from Madras, Mr. Rajagopalachari. As he is a man of high character who opposed extreme nationalism, his appointment commands general acceptance. Progress is being made by the constituant assembly in its examination of the very elaborate draft constitution, which a committee of experts have evolved for it. India is described in it as a union of states which are divided into three classes: the existing Governor's provinces, the provinces administered from the centre by Chief Commissioners, and the native states, which have adhered to the Union either singly or in new regional blocs. The primary qualification for citizenship in the Indian union will be some kind of territorial connection with it, either through birth, descent or domicile and in one of its 15 parts, embodying what is equivalent to a Bill of Rights. Two interesting provisions make an end of "untouchability", which is a deadly blow at the caste system and places a total ban upon titles of any kind.

The head of the state is to be styled the President of India and he will be vested with full executive power to be exercised on the advice of responsible ministers. He must be a citizen not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as a member of the lower house of Parliament and, after he has been chosen by the members of an electoral college, consisting of the members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the state legislatures, he will hold office for a term of 5 years and be eligible for reelection once, but only once.

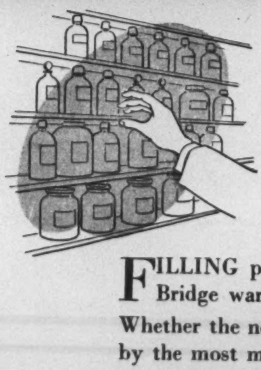
Democratic Set-Up

The Union Parliament will consist of the President and two Houses, respectively called the Council of States and the House of the People. The former will have 250 members, of whom 15 will be nominated by the President to represent literature, art, science etc. and the remainder will be the representatives of the states. The Council will not be subject to dissolution but as nearly as possible one-third of its members will retire at the expiration of every second year. The House of the People will contain not more than 500 representatives of the different states, elected on the basis of adult suffrage, and the population unit for the constituencies will range between the fixed limits of 500,000 and 750,000. There is prescribed for the House of the People a statutory term of five years, whose expiration will operate as its dissolution, but provision is made for its prolongation by not more than one year during any emergency. In regard to the conduct of parliamentary business the traditional procedure followed in British Parliaments is to be adopted and it is also provided that business shall be transacted either in the Hindu or English language but that members who have command of neither, can receive special permission to use their mother tongue.

Governors, vested with full executive power and serving for five years, will be retained for such states as now possess them and the Assembly has to decide whether they will be chosen by direct popular election or picked by the President from a panel of four persons elected by a legislature. Some state legislatures will have two houses, a legislative assembly and a legislative council, but others only an assembly. The members of the assemblies, whose term will be 5 years, will be elected for territorial constituencies on the basis of adult suffrage, and half of the personnels of the legislative councils, whose numbers must never be more than 25 per cent of the strength of the assemblies, will be chosen from panels on a functional basis, one-third elected by the members of the legislature under a system of P.R. and the single transferable vote and the remainder nominated by the Governor.

For the Chief Commissioners' provinces and for the native states which have joined the Union, the plan suggested is that their administration should, at the discretion of the President, be vested in a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor of a neighboring state. But there is a proviso which empowers the President to set up local legislatures and councils of advisers for such units and to prescribe their constitution and powers with the advice of his Ministers.

One of the controversial issues in regard to the constitution is the proposals made for the allocation of jurisdictions between the central government and the states. It is proposed that when a subject normally in the state list assumes national importance, the Union Parliament should be authorized to legislate about it, provided the Council of States votes for such action by a two-thirds majority. After the constitution is ratified, elections for all the legislative bodies will be held.



Filling Prescriptions for Industry

FILLING prescriptions promptly and efficiently is the daily work of Dominion Bridge warehouses from coast to coast . . . filling prescriptions in STEEL.

Whether the need is large or small, every order receives the same care and is backed by the most modern methods of warehouse operation. Pictured above, for example, is a new system of racks recently installed at one of our warehouses. It is designed to save 50% of the time required to fill warehouse orders for such items as rods, angles, channels and similar items. This is only one of the many improvements now being made throughout our nine warehouses in preparation for the time when we can ship all the steel you want, exactly as you want it and faster than ever before.

In the meanwhile, we can still give good service on several items, so do not fail to contact your nearest Dominion Bridge warehouse at one of the addresses given below:

Warehouses at:
Vancouver • Calgary • Winnipeg • Toronto • Ottawa • Montreal
Assoc. Company Warehouses at: Edmonton • Sault Ste. Marie • Amherst
*Other Divisions: Platework, Boiler, Structural and Mechanical

WAREHOUSE DIVISION*
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED

Trusteeship Best Solution To Problem Of Colonies

By T. S. STEELE

At the next session of the U.N. General Assembly the problem of the former Italian colonies must be settled. The foreign ministers have pledged themselves to accept the solution offered by the General Assembly if they cannot agree themselves beforehand.

The best solution, Mr. Steele argues, is trusteeship under the United Nations. He discusses the various problems of colonial government in the light of existing trusteeship agreements.

Lake Success.

QUIETLY, without the usual fanfare of publicity, one of the most important postwar problems will appear on the agenda of U.N. General Assembly shortly before or after that body sits down in Paris on September 21 to discuss the affairs of the world. The 58 nations will be called upon to decide the fate of the former Italian colonies, and the Big Four—France, Britain, Russia and the United States —*have agreed to abide by that decision.*

Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Italy the question of the final disposal of the former Italian colonies of Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland was to be determined jointly by the Big Four governments within one year of the coming into force of the treaty. The deadline is September 15; and only by a miracle can the Foreign Ministers hope to reach agreement by that or any other foreseeable date. Under the terms of the treaty the Big Four agreed to accept any recommendation of the General Assembly if they had not themselves reached agreement.

What the General Assembly will almost certainly recommend is that the colonies should be placed under the United Nations trusteeship system. But the question of who is to administer the territories is likely to lead to long and bitter controversy. Italy, so far denied membership in U.N. by a Russian veto, has pressed a claim (despite her treaty renunciation of all claims) for the return of her former colonies. This has been fully backed by Russia, which on the face of it is a contradictory position to take if it was on moral grounds that Italy was not thought fit to be a member of U.N. — and despite Russia's avowed abhorrence of imperialism.

On closer examination it is obvious that Russia's main aim is to weaken British influence in the Mediterranean area and throughout the Middle East. How better could this be done than by removing the former Italian colonies from her military control and handing them back to a weak and uncertain Italian government? As a second string to the Russian bow, there is the hope that Italy will, in the not too distant future, fall into the Russian sphere of influence. The Russian bloc will, if trusteeship is decided upon, do all in its power to see that administration reverts to Italy.

Russian View

In this connection a diplomatic move by Yugoslavia shortly before Tito's controversy with the Cominform is interesting. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister delivered a note to the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers conferring in London suggesting that Italy be made trustee for her former colonies. Now this was directly opposed to Yugoslav policy up to that time but was certainly indicative of the Russian point of view which Tito, at that moment, was content to echo.

France, too, has found herself with a strange bedfellow. In supporting the Italian claim (with the exception of Fezzan, the southern section of Libya, which France is at present administering and wants to incorporate in her own African Empire) the Fourth Republic is merely seeking a weak and friendly neighbor as opposed to a strong and friendly one in Britain or a weak, unfriendly one if the Arabs are given self-rule.

Britain's position is clear. She would like to continue occupation of the colonies. Failing that, however, she would probably support Ethiopia's claim to administration of Eritrea as against the counter-claim of Egypt, and then insist that a wartime promise to the Senussi tribesmen that they should never again be subjected to Italian rule is sufficient to warrant retention of, at least, Libya.

U.S. View?

The position of the fourth Great Power, the United States, is still unclear at the time of writing. She has no direct interest in North Africa. But she has a very evident interest in seeing that Britain's present position in that area is in no way weakened to the possible benefit of Russia. The United States would have no objection to Italy regaining her colonies and, if there were a stable, non-communist government, would be fully behind such a scheme. However, the State Department cannot regard with equanimity the political situation in Italy. There may be a communist coup, or even an elected communist government, before long.

There is one other factor which must be considered. And that is the wishes of the inhabitants. A survey carried out by the Big Four governments while, of course, it reached no unanimous conclusions, in effect reported that while some of the people in all of the colonies favored independence they were in no position financially, politically or militarily to look after themselves.

What the Commission found was, to put it very briefly, that all the colonies are semi-desert with small, backward populations. Only Eritrea has any mineral resources and the colonies' hope for independence lies in costly development of agriculture by restoring wasted and eroded soil and supplying water. At present it is costing Britain some $5,400,000 a year for administration and grants-in-aid. The inhabitants are mainly nomadic Arabs, illiterate and caring little who rules them so long as the rule is benevolent. Politics are left to the noisy few.

The obvious solution, with which none of the Big Four or interested parties will agree, is that the colonies would be handed over to the Trusteeship Council, and that the United Nations as a whole should be designated the administering body.

That is the situation which, failing a miracle, will be put before the General Assembly, and it is worth recording just what Trusteeship means and what it has achieved so far.

The Trusteeship Council under the U.N. Charter must consist of an equal number of members who administer trust territories and those who do not. The present membership is: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, Britain and the United States (administering states) and China, Russia, Iraq, Mexico, Costa Rica and the Philippines.

Basic Objectives

The basic objectives of the system are: Progressive development towards self-government or independence; Encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; Ensuring equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters. And it is the duty of the administering authority to ensure that trust territories play their part in the maintenance of international peace and security.

By the end of last year the Trusteeship Council had completed its organizational work and was ready to begin supervision of the administration of the territories placed in its care. As the watchdog of the colonies, perhaps its most important duty—and the most important difference from the League of Nations Mandate system—is that it arranges for periodic visits to trust territories to study conditions on the spot. The League was forced to rely on reports from the administering countries.

The Council has also circulated to administering powers a questionnaire consisting of 247 specific questions under 12 main headings, ranging from Educational Advancement to Maintenance of Law and Order. These main headings are again so subdivided that such questions as the status of women, sanitation, drugs, the use of alcohol and town planning all come under the heading of Social Advancement.

Answers to their questions have been studied by the Council during its recent meeting which lasted for an unexpectedly long two months. In addition, a number of petitions from individuals and organizations in the trust territories were considered and in some cases acted upon.

Among petitions received by the Trusteeship Council were several on which it decided it could take no action. These included: Establishment of a Jewish State in Tanganyika; Internationalization of the Polar Regions; and Internationalization of all strategic areas both land and water. Commendable as some of these ideas were, they were not felt to be within the Council's province.

Probably the most arduous work undertaken by the Trusteeship Council was the preparation of a draft statute for the city of Jerusalem. For months, in and out of committee, the Council worked to prepare a suitable statute—and one that might set a standard for future needs. It heard the views of as many organizations as were willing to give them. Finally, satisfied, it decided that it was up to the General Assembly to agree to the statute. Unfortunately by that time it was nearing the end of April and the General Assembly was discussing a United States proposal to place the whole of Palestine, and not merely the city of Jerusalem, under a U.N. trusteeship agreement. Although the American proposal failed to gain the necessary support and the only action taken was to appoint a mediator for Palestine, the assembly broke up without even considering the draft statute, and the Trusteeship council found itself unable to take any further action on the matter. Today the statute remains on the files, ready at any moment for use, but unlikely under the new conditions in Palestine ever to be called for.

EVERGREENS

		Each	Each per 5 or more
MUGHO PINE	15-18 ins.	$3.75	$3.50
" "	18-24 "	5.00	4.50
PYRAMID CEDAR	18-24 ins.	2.75	
" "	24-30 "	3.25	
" "	30-36 "	3.75	
PFITZERS JUNIPER	15-18 ins.	2.75	
" "	18-24 "	3.75	
JAPANESE YEW	15-18 ins.	4.00	3.75
" "	18-24 "	5.25	4.75

Illustrated catalogue mailed free on request

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
NURSERIES: Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.
SALES STATION: 1186 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

WOODS
"Roughrider"
TARTANS
THE ALL-ROUND OUTDOOR SHIRT!

The Famous Woods Line Includes:
3-Star and 2-Star Sleeping Robes.
Tents, Tarpaulins,
Rucksacks,
Dunnage Bags,
Arctic Jackets.
Golf Bags • Rough Rider Work Clothing,
Goose Brand Canvas Hunting Clothing.
Cotton and Jute Bags.

WOODS

Sportsmen choose Woods Roughrider Tartan Shirts for rugged wear, and the comfort you get from soft, all-wool fabrics and free-action cut. The patterns of these skilfully tailored, shower-proof shirts, with two large pockets, are exclusive with Woods. Take your choice of six striking plaids and six rich-coloured plains. Hunters . .. woodsmen . . . outdoor men—buy Woods, every time!

WOODS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
Ottawa • Montreal • Winnipeg
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

The important 4/5 of your Drink
CANADA DRY
Sparkling
WATER
THE ARISTOCRAT OF SODA WATERS
SW-58-A

MARITIMES LETTER

Nova Scotian Educational Crusade Will Meet Some Knotty Problems

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

SHAW said, "Those who can, do; those who cannot, teach." Funny, of course, but false. Just the same, leading Maritimes educationists, however they might bridle at this as a philosophical axiom, would probably agree that as a description of fact in these parts it has a grain of truth. They call the present school situation a "critical emergency"—what with the percentage of permit teachers in N.S., 13; in P.E.I., 16; and in N.B., 20; with a quarter of all pupils still attending the little schoolhouse officially known as "red" (although I've met no one who can recall it as anything but an odd shade of tired beige); and with Dr. Marshall, of Acadia, reporting contact with graduates of Grade VII who were "stopped by such words as 'decision' and 'advantageous'." Now it's not unheard of for plenty of people far beyond Grade VII to be stopped by "decision," especially if there is a question of "advantageous decision;" nevertheless, the demand for thorough overhaul of both system and curriculum is one of the healthiest crusades we've had in some time.

Contrary to Shaw, these educationists go on the assumption that ability to impart is not predicated on inability to perform, and that teaching itself can be taught. Some of them recommend a training period of as much as four years for first class licence. This, of course, poses the dilemma of taking potential teachers out of circulation just when there are not enough of them now to go around. It raises the nice question whether or not a 16-year-old girl, who just last year was squeaking by with only 50 per cent of the right answers in Grade X herself (and whom some rural trustees hang back for, rather than bid for licensed teachers with higher price tags) is better than no teacher at all. Some say yes. Some say no.

The suddenness of this concern, however, is not one of origin but of emphasis. Since 1941, the average teacher's wage has already been boosted, from one so tragically low as to attract no one permanently but the most congenitally evangelistic, by some $500. The average annual expenditure per pupil, in N.S. for instance, has increased from $46.83 to $87.17. Though the differential between urban and rural salaries is still sometimes as high as $1,000, with the suggestion of corresponding difference in quality of teacher, many of the rural schools have been absorbed, by pupil conveyance, into the town units. Is that good? People drop their mouths in involuntary amazement at any suggestion of doubting it. I guess they're right. And yet there was something *about* the rural school . . . .

In the recruiting campaign currently proposed, perhaps a more attractive platform than higher salaries would be relaxation of public vigilance over the minutiae of the female teacher's private life. We hobble their natural vagaries into pretty stuffy limits. This is particularly true in the rural areas, where such simple things as "telling her pie" at a social or declining a piece of sponge cake from a pupil's lunch box may snowball into a *cause celèbre*. In this connection, do you mind if I intrude my favorite story about Mrs. T., a wonderfully tart-tongued old lady of these parts? She lived with an aged sister whose chief pastime was identification by maiden name of any married woman referred to in the conversation. ("Her that was . . ."). Every so often, she'd add, "A lovely girl . . . she was a school-teacher." One day Mrs. T. could stand it no longer. "A wonderful person," Mrs. L. sighed fondly, "she was a school-teacher." "*Damn* the school-teachers!" muttered Mrs. T. Not, you understand, because she had anything against them, but because she was just so fed up with the cruel local postulate that rectitude to the point of shrivelment and the pursuit of schoolteaching must be absolute inseparables.

Turnover of Teachers

Incidentally, this parent factor voids official lament over the frequent turnover in rural teachers. It's a brave gal who fails any pupil, however unfit he may be for the next grade, if she expects to repeat a pleasant term in the same section; so maybe it's a good thing that they do move on. And the official thesis that, with such a rash of permit teachers, what's needed is more inspectors, is just plain silly. The liaison between permit teacher and inspector is about on the level of that between a hermit farmer and the dog-tax collector. The most characteristic thing about it is an open conspiracy between teacher and student (and, by grapevine, with other teachers he has visited earlier) to outflank his criticisms by prophesying the lessons he's most apt to ask her.

Revision of curriculum in conformity with, as these educationists put it, "changes in social conditions," and with more stress on relation to immediate reality is undoubtedly a good move. It's probably less important to know the date of the Rump Parliament than to understand the mechanics of our party conventions; more to the point to have a grasp of local resources (Did you know that N.B.'s blueberry crop is sometimes more valuable than its apples even?) than to discover that all Gaul was divided into three parts. And yet, shouldn't we be cautious, here in the Maritimes where we've hewn pretty stubbornly to the classical tradition, not to abandon it merely to echo the general tendency abroad? Emphasis on "social consciousness," citizenship, pragmatic studies, etc., is all very well. But (beyond certain rather narrow limits) *can* citizenship be taught? And is it not useless, not to say dangerous, to have a teacher ladling out to students the fundamentals of a social theory matured in a two months summer course, and refracted through the individual predispositions of the mind? It seems to me that the chief job of the teacher is not to teach *what* to think, but *how* to think. And that, strangely enough, the thing that generates best the gastric juices for its own proper assimilation is good, straight old-fashioned *knowledge* itself.

Janis Kalnins, famous European composer and organist, who was recently appointed the music director of St. Paul's Church in Fredericton, N.B.

It may be significant that all the big schools going up in the Maritimes, with the superb swimming-pools, gyms, hobby halls, etc., are vocational. Fine. But let's not lean too far towards "What's it good for?" as the ultimate test of valid curricula. To put it extremely, the world might be a better place with more men in it who could read and appreciate Pindar in the original Greek and less who were so fantastically expert in tinkering with the Pandora's Box of nuclear fission. Especially in later life it's perhaps more satisfying to be able to flex the mind than to throw the hammer; to be able to lift an original thought than to shoulder the extra substance amassed by being funneled early into more "practical" pursuits.

•

The Maritimes, probably more eagerly than any of the other provinces, have extended the hot little hand of fellowship to Newfoundland. P.E.I., especially, hopes (and with good reason, if unofficial assurances may be depended on) that, with tariff no longer an obstacle, and being the only Maritime province with such surpluses *to* export, her present $3,000,000 farm products trade with the "other" island will be increased; and that her most favorable proximity and long friendship will counterbalance any tendency of the new province to play with the big boys uptown.

Some slight complaint is heard that Nfld. was promised a rather prodigal-son forgiveness of debt in comparison with our own federal tax agreement. But, generally, the prime satisfaction seems to be in all three provinces that what was only a thin trio before, in the cry for Maritimes equality, will now become a full quartette. It will be too bad if this spirit is used to widen an already regrettable bifurcation or to infect a new member with unhealthy prejudice. But it may work out all right.

WELLER
COLLEGE
LIMITED
SELECT SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Modern new location, Yonge St. at St. Clair Ave. Individual training; business personality developed; practical experience gained; high standard of graduation; limited enrolment; early registration advisable; lucrative positions open. Telephone HY. 2311.

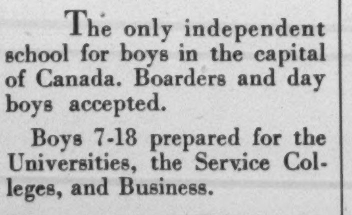
SUCCESS WITH WELLER
2 St. Clair Ave. E. — Toronto, Canada
(Formerly at 25 Bloor St. West)

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK OTTAWA
Founded 1891

The only independent school for boys in the capital of Canada. Boarders and day boys accepted.

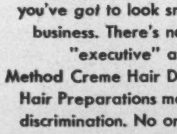
Boys 7-18 prepared for the Universities, the Service Colleges, and Business.

Next term commences Wednesday, September 15th, boarders returning the night of Tuesday, September 14th.



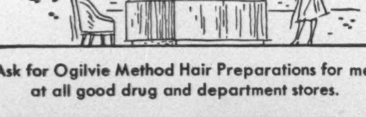
For information concerning admission, scholarships, bursaries and Leonard Foundation awards, apply to
C. L. Ogden Glass, M.A., *Headmaster*

Smart hair grooming . . .
a business "MUST"



Unless you're a first vice-president, you've *got* to look smart to *be* smart in business. There's no surer way to a trim "executive" appearance than Ogilvie Method Creme Hair Dressing, the *specialized* Hair Preparations made especially for men of discrimination. No ordinary hair cream this! It's especially formulated to ensure that a man's hair looks mannish . . . and yet stays well-groomed . . . trim, at all times.

Other Ogilvie Method specialized Hair Preparations for men . . . Men's Hair Lotion . . . Men's Castile Soap Shampoo . . . Men's *Special* Hair Lotion.

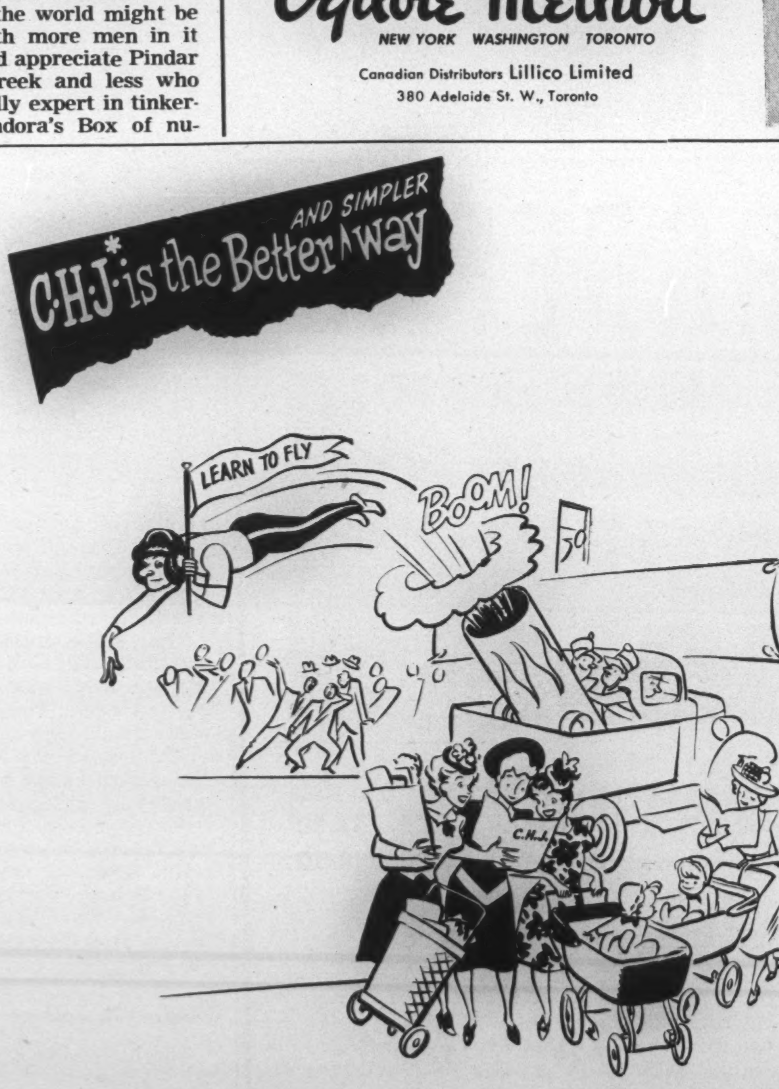


Men's SPECIAL HAIR LOTION
Ogilvie Method

Ask for Ogilvie Method Hair Preparations for men, at all good drug and department stores.

Ogilvie Method
NEW YORK WASHINGTON TORONTO
Canadian Distributors Lillico Limited
380 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

248



C·H·J* is the Better AND SIMPLER way
LEARN TO FLY

There's no trick at all to holding the interest of able-to-buy Canadian women in your product, if you advertise in the pages of their favorite magazine — with over 300,000 circulation monthly, the *Canadian Home Journal is obviously the simplest way to get your message across.

B. C. LETTER

Packers Aim At Beef Market With 25-cents-a-lb. Whale

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

MEAT has been selling for twenty-five cents a pound in the coast cities when it was selling up to seventy-five cents a pound in other parts of Canada, but of course there was a catch in it. The cheap meat didn't come from grass-fed steers on the open range. It came from spouting whales in the vasty deep.

Housewives have been buying it cautiously and serving it with some trepidation. On the whole the reaction has been favorable.

The experiment of selling whale meat at cut rates at a time when the price of beef is nearing an all-time high, and the supply is at a low ebb, is made possible by the B.C. Packers, one of the three big concerns engaged in the whaling industry. The meat by-product in the past has been reduced to fertilizer, which is not quite so profitable as pot roasts or hamburgers. The Hudson's Bay Company was the first retailer.

Housewives who have taken a chance on the new cuts find that the meat takes considerably longer than steer beef to prepare. The best results are obtained with a pressure cooker, but a slow oven is satisfactory if the roast is left in two or three hours. It takes 55 minutes to fry a steak. Testing is done by sticking a fork into the meat. If the tines bend the roast isn't ready yet.

The finished product is dark red and juicy, and tastes rather more like horsemeat than cow beef, but as few coast residents have ever tasted horse this is no handicap. There is no fishy taste whatever, possibly because the whale is a mammal, not a fish.

If a worth-while market for whale meat can be developed, it will bring much grief to the cattle barons of the interior. They are doing pretty well just now, but a steer six feet long and weighing 1,000 pounds can't compete against a finback 60 feet long and weighing 50 tons.

Norwegians have been eating whale meat for generations. The English have been making up their beef deficiency for some years with supplies brought in by refrigerator ships, and the Japanese have had it salted and canned in large quantities since the eighties. They all like it much better than no meat at all.

Rather tough when served as a grilled steak or an underdone roast, whale meat is improved by pounding before cooking. It's particularly recommended for sausages, hotdogs, hamburgers, hash, stews, meat loaves, and mulligans.

Disappearing Lobsters

East Coast lobsters planted in Lasqueti Island, near Nanaimo, two years ago seem to have disappeared without trace. It is the third unsuccessful attempt in fifty years to breed the crustaceans in the waters of Vancouver Island.

With considerable secrecy, Federal fisheries department biologists brought 1,720 lobsters across the continent and dropped them in a sheltered lagoon where there was presumed to be an adequate supply of natural food. The waters were kept under observation so that no poaching has been possible, and in due course traps were sent down to bring up some of the specimens for observation.

In the past twelve months only one lobster has been brought to the surface. He looked rather lonely.

Chiropody Clinic

The first chiropody clinic in Canada has opened at the Vancouver General Hospital, and the nine chiropodists who give their services free are swamped with patients. The equipment has been bought with contributions made by the twenty-five men and women who practice the art of foot healing in the city, and free service is limited to old age pensioners, unemployed persons, and small wage earners.

Dr. J. I. Gorosh, president of the Canadian Association of Chiropodists, gathered information from more than 100 foot clinics in Great Britain and the United States while plans for the Vancouver clinic were under discussion.

Unrepentant Delinquents

One wing of Oakalla Jail has been set aside for youthful offenders in an effort to prevent their further demoralization by association with older and tougher criminals.

These quarters will be occupied by the youths who are not repentant enough to go with the favored few to New Haven Borstal Home, an institutuion on which Attorney-General Gordon Wismer bases great hopes. S. Roxborough Smith, the director, shares Mr. Wismer's optimism.

Juvenile delinquents have long been a problem in Greater Vancouver. Efforts to teach the young to stick to the straight and narrow path have met with little success. Stealing automobiles for joy rides is one of the favorite "sports" of the boys, but there are a disturbing number of hold-ups by youths, many of whom carry loaded guns.

Hundreds of these delinquents are found to be in possession of newspaper clippings recording crimes in which they have been involved. The names of those under eighteen are never mentioned in print until after conviction, but some of them pencil in the missing information and are thus of help to the police in solving recent robberies.

In twelve months 386 women passed through the gates of Oakalla. More than one-third of them were drug addicts, and 90 per cent were prostitutes. In jail they learn shorthand, typing, cooking, cleaning, knitting, and sewing, but it is very hard for them to find honest work when their term is finished. The John Howard Society does all it can, but the average employer is little inclined to engage a person who has once been convicted of crime.

Barrel Derby

The Fraser River Barrel Derby will be resumed this year after having been suspended since 1945, when the end of the war and the repeal of the War Charities Act made the venture legally suspect. A recent ruling by the provincial attorney-general's department gives the promoters reason to suppose there will be no interference with this stunt to raise about $20,000 for child victims of the Fraser River floods.

The Barrel Derby, sponsored by the New Westminster Rotary Club, is won by the person who guesses the time it takes the barrel to float down from Lytton to the Pattullo Bridge at New Westminster, a distance of approximately 150 miles. It was first started in 1940, and a dozen or more similar contests are now held in various parts of the province.

The barrel, an impressive steel affair complete with Union Jack and headlight, will be launched on Labor Day with appropriate ceremonies.

Street cars no longer run in Victoria. Buses have taken their place. With appropriate ceremonies and with a load of distinguished ladies and gentlemen who had not patronized the system for years, two antiquated trams made their final runs at the end of July and went into honorable retirement.

Victoria's four-tram service, over four miles of track, started on July 20, 1890, with a speed limit of 10 miles an hour. It was the third electric line in Canada. Windsor had the first, and St. Catharines the second. Vancouver came fourth.

Several skeletons of Delaware Indians dating back to between the years 1000 and 1492 which have been found near Lewes, Delaware, are now being added to the collection of Washington's National Museum.

• •

In the Midst of Alarms

TIMES were when undergraduates
Nicked for an Autumn Supplemental
Withdrew them from their usual mates
And "plugged" with fury elemental.
They called for silence in the house,
Street-noises brought a weary sigh;
The barrel-organ playing Strauss,
The dog-fight, raging wild and high.
But students nowadays who tripped
On Aristotle's Ultimate,
Demand no more a sound-proof crypt
In which to muse and concentrate.
They do not mind a chattering crowd
Discussing life's immensity,
Turn on the radio, good and loud,
And read with deep intensity.

J. E. M.

THORNTON
A new concept in education

Enables the serious student to achieve the highest standing his innate ability will allow. One reason; the Thornton complete psychometric survey is basic to our programme.

It investigates:

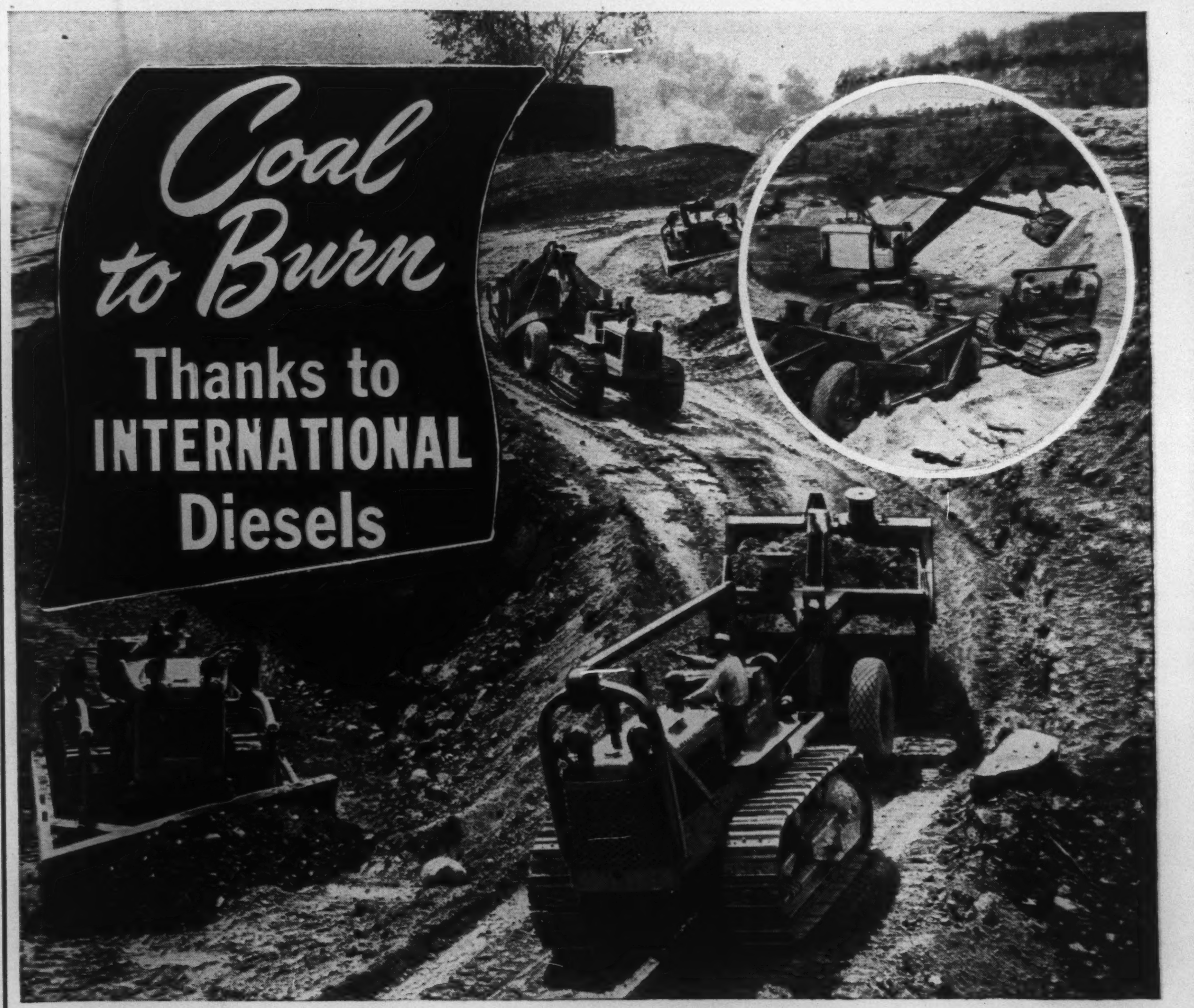
- LEARNING ABILITY—candidates admitted only subject to an appropriate standing on this test. They are then allowed to undertake only what they can do.
- SPECIAL APTITUDES— what courses to study—what university or business career to follow.
- BASIC EDUCATIONAL SKILLS—To permit prompt remedial instruction.
- STUDY HABITS—EMOTIONAL BALANCE—PERSONALITY TRAITS—AESTHETIC AND MUSICAL JUDGMENT.

For over five years, this thoroughly validated study has been helping students save time and money and avoid possible heartbreak.

Co-educational—classes of six—grades XI, XII, XIII—opens Sept. 15

Principal
S. E. Mackey, B.A.
241 Poplar Plains Rd., Toronto, Ont.

Associate
Eric G. Johnson, M.A.
Telephone Midway 3291



Off with that mountain of clay and rocks! There's a thick vein of coal beneath, more than 50,000 tons.

The tractors stripping off this heavy cover are powerful International Diesels that are geared to the ground with endless tracks. They move the earth! With bulldozer blades and great wheeled scrapers they set the stage for increased coal production at lowered cost. And when the digging is done, they'll push back all the earth they've carried . . . to repair the landscape.

In the scene above, the bulldozer at your left is cleaning up debris on the level surface of the coal deposit. All the material that rises above it, to the right, will be removed, to uncover a new plateau of coal!

The whole operation bears eloquent testimony to the matchless performance and operating economy of International Crawler Tractors. Wherever you find them—building highways, airports, railways or waterways; throwing up dams and levees or earthworks for irrigation; working in oil fields or logging the forests—you can be sure these tough jobs are being done economically!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
Hamilton Ontario

INDUSTRIAL POWER DISTRIBUTORS—B.C. Equipment Company Ltd., Vancouver B.C.; J. S. Galbraith & Company, Vernon, B.C.; Central Truck & Equipment Co., Nelson, B.C.; East Kootenay Equipment Company, Cranbrooke, B.C.; Industrial & Road Equipment Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; R. J. Fyfe Equipment, Regina, Sask.; Kane-Marr Co., Winnipeg, Man.; Twin City Industrial Equipment Ltd., Fort William, Ont.; W. G. Reid, Fort Francis, Ont.; Soo Garage, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; W. L. Ballantine Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; Chas. Cusson Limited, Montreal, Quebec; Lounsbury Company Limited, Moncton, N.B.; J. Clarke & Son Limited, Fredericton, N.B.; Industrial Machinery Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.; Corner Brook Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd., Corner Brook, Nfld.

35-212R

INTERNATIONAL Industrial Power

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Mailer Is Beaten About The Ears For Truth Instead of Sweetness

THE NAKED AND THE DEAD—by Norman Mailer—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.00.*

AN American picture magazine, one of the Luce-tongued group, has recently indulged in a windy sermon of admonition to the fiction writers of that country. Text for the full page editorial assault is the current head-and-shoulders U.S. best-seller, Norman Mailer's "The Naked and The Dead" which, on the surface, is a blunt and blasphemous tale of G.I. war in the Pacific. This is not, however, what has got under the editorial skin; what irks is the uncolored depiction of life in a somewhat inglorious U.S.A.

Americans live in two worlds. In the first of these the great myth has been fully developed. All elderly women are kindly, buxom and bespectacled and live in beautifully equipped farmhouse kitchens. There they pause from the preparation of pumpkin pie and turkey only to gaze out the window at vistas of lush acres and fat cattle. All young women are elaborately and sexily dressed; at the same time they are possessed of an efficiently repellent and unparalleled virtue. All men are bronzed and muscular and confer in golf club locker rooms over sundry beverages. In more sedate moments they turn their aquiline and moustached faces up from the desks of marvellously equipped offices and, clad in elegantly draped "business suits", listen to the hum of industry in the invisible background.

This is the world of the magazines and as the magazines would have it. The other world is the real one and the better American writers have chosen to write about it. Singularly enough sufficient Americans have chosen to read these writings to occasion the magazine editor's invitation to the writers to gaze elsewhere—on his own selection of sweetness and light. Here he is on very dangerous ground. For the good writers might tell the truth.

Coming of Power

It must be admitted that Mailer's book has sufficient trappings of vulgarity and obscenity and sex to account for a considerable number of idle-minded customers. It can be read, too, for a hard-bitten account of jungle fighting and G.I. boredom. But the book is much more important than that; it is a penetrating allegorical study of that steady transference of power from the confused individual-in-the mass to the cold and calculated few which is currently frightening all upholders of freedom and democracy. Mailer's unhappy soldiers, bewitched, bludgeoned and bewildered by forces and circumstances which they do not understand, are the proponents of the common man. Mailer's General, who knows what he is doing, and how to do it brutally, and who explains it openly, is the prototype of those to whom, the author believes and fears, power will be given.

Listen to the General in some of his discourses to his A.D.C.:

"Somewhere you picked it up so hard that you can't shake the idea 'liberal' means good and 'reactionary' evil. That's your frame of reference, two words. That's why you don't know a damn thing."

"You're a fool if you don't realize this is going to be the reactionary's century, perhaps their thousand-year reign. It's the one thing Hitler said which wasn't completely hysterical."

Ridiculous Idea

"If you're holding a gun and you shoot a defenceless man, then you're a poor creature, a dastardly person. That's a perfectly ridiculous idea, you realize. The fact that you're holding the gun and the other man is not is no accident. It's a product of everything you've achieved, it assumes that if you're aware enough, you have the gun when you need it."

"We have the highest standard of living in the world and, as one would expect, the worst individual fighting soldiers of any big power . . . They're comparatively wealthy, they're spoiled, and as Americans they share, most of them, the peculiar manifestation of our democracy. They have an exaggerated idea of the rights due themselves as individuals and no idea at all of the rights due others. It's the reverse of the peasant, and I'll tell you right now it's the peasant who makes the soldier . . . I don't care what kind of man you give me, if I have him long enough I'll make him afraid . . . Every time there's what you call an . . . injustice, the enlisted man involved is confirmed a little more in the idea of his own inferiority."

"The natural role of twentieth-century man is anxiety."

Over against this arbiter of their destinies are the end products of his system, the worried, brutalized soldiers, struggling to preserve whatever of humanity their pre-war lives had left them. Always they talk, monotonously, obscenely and repetitively; by a simple phonetic device Mailer has vividly inserted the Army "word" in such a manner as to make it impossible to read these conversations aloud. This is the language and these the thoughts with which they face the fear and fatigue of an island campaign against the Japanese. But Mailer is not content with the impingement of immediate fact; General and soldier alike, in a series of Dos Passos flashbacks, are taken back over their whole life which led up, for a variety of reasons, to the Army. It is this series of pictures of the hopes and fears of humble men in a cynical and unfeeling civilian world to which our magazine editor objects.

Make and Break

Mailer's book is one of the most important to have come, so far, out of the second war. It is a remarkable literary accomplishment; admittedly it is too long, even for its tremendous scope and the pace is not always evenly maintained. Yet no one who reads this novel will easily forget it and some of the episodes are constructed with exquisite sensitivity. Nor do all the four-letter words, which shock the uninitiate, serve to blur the literate and compassionate tale of human beings and the forces which make and break them and which they so little understand. The book merits, far more than the others which have occupied the place in the past year, the top position on the fiction list.

The Americans of never-never land, like our magazine editor, are not sufficiently mature to accept valid criticism. Many solid citizens do not like to be reminded that G.I. Joe in Bristol or Frankfort or Tokyo is a very different creature than he is in Keokuk and they register doubting protests when they are informed. Our editor professes to believe that Joe indulged in many other pursuits beyond "a-hell-in' and a-drinkin'." He did. What has been overlooked chiefly is his addiction to literature. Recently released figures show that the circulation of comic books in the American Army exceeded by multiples the total circulation of all the leading American mass magazines.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

The
BORGIA
Testament
an historical novel
with a difference
by
Nigel Balchin
$3.00 at your bookseller
COLLINS

Four New Novels

By AUSTIN CAMPBELL

A SWORD FROM GALWAY—by Drayton Mayrant—*Ryerson—$3.25.*

THE GOOD YEOMEN — by Jay Williams — *Ryerson—$3.25.*

ASYLUM FOR THE QUEEN—by Mildred Jordan —*Ryerson—$3.75.*

GOOD-BYE TO LILLY HOUSE—by Marjorie Tiltman—*Musson—$3.00.*

NORMAN MAILER

FOR sheer drama, fighting, danger and adventure, "A Sword from Galway" is a capital tale and well told. The characters live; the dialogue is natural; there is no ponderous philosophy nor political debate. An Irish wolfhound plays its valorous part in a manner that will delight lovers of these beasts which weigh several hundred pounds.

It is, too, stimulating to feel that you are a part of that brave, yet timorous; wise, yet superstitious group of sailors who travelled with Columbus on the greatest exploration voyage in all history. The inevitable sex-angle is handled attractively but modestly. The plot is one that is obvious from the start, but once you are into it you will not be able to put this book down until the last word.

"The Good Yeomen" is a story of England with its political problems and love affairs in the days of Robin Hood. But there is a surprise. Believing that you are about to enjoy, again, the ever stirring story of the famous outlaws of Sherwood Forest, you are suddenly aware that the main purpose of this novel is to preach socialism. A rather erotic handling of the sex-angle may be said to be the second purpose.

The story of the oppression and bondage of the common people, under the church and the nobles, is used as an all too obvious parallel to suggest that the masses of working people, today, will not throw off their state of being "Bond Men" until "Good Yeomen" of today rise up from the masses to take over the country. However, propaganda aside, this is a rattling good tale and adventure story of feuds and foods; females and furor. The literary style leaves something to be desired.

"Asylum For The Queen", a perhaps overly-long novel of the blood-spattered days of the French Revolution and of early American life, is told with the skill of a writer whose craftsmanship is no less brilliant than the flashing blade of a rapier.

While the story reaches both the heights of regal splendor and the depths of bloody horror, one wonders whether the author was more intent on telling a tale, or was using the novel as a vehicle for the expression of a philosophy.

Whichever the reader chooses, or prefers, this story should give full and piquant satisfaction. It is not suggested for an idle summer afternoon's entertainment; it is recommended for its vivid descriptions of life, love and in particular, death, in the days of Marie Antoinette, Danton and Robespierre. The novel is already on the U.S. best sellers list.

One of the difficulties in reviewing "Good-bye To Lilly House" is its almost complete lack of plot. The only complications—other than bombs in World War II—arise out of the facility with which all the main characters marry the wrong and least likely people, at the right and most surprising times. There is, however, no keen suspense, no stinging shame, or shining glory; nor is there triumph or disaster. There is not even the suggestion of any misconduct over which any Mrs. Grundy, of the day, could lift an eyebrow. Three generations solve their small troubles in the triple cycles of their lives, through the traditional panacea for British trouble "Let us have a nice cup of tea."

If you like English manners and customs set in the dialogue of a group of cultured English people, who are all centered round a typical English house, then this is the book for you. If however, you are one whose youth has its roots, and whose hopes have their future in North America, you may be slightly bored.

C A N A D I A N   B U L W A

U N I T E D   D I S T
V A N C O U V E R ,   B . C . ,

THE BOOKSHELF

MacLennan's Novel Is An Essay; Ideas Dominate His People

By RODNEY GREY

THE PRECIPICE—by Hugh MacLennan—Collins—$3.00.

A NEW novel by the author of "Barometer Rising" and "Two Solitudes" must be a major literary event to Canadians. From Canadians, and perhaps from Americans, this inspection of collective American and Canadian souls, and the subtle differences between them, demands attention. But because it focuses that attention on a problem peculiar to the people who live on either side of the forty-ninth parallel, it lacks universal appeal. Mr. MacLennan has been lashing out for a long time at the Canadian consciousness; in "The Precipice" that flagellation is at last completed.

"The Precipice" is the story of Lucy Cameron, from a small Ontario town on the lake-front somewhere between Kingston and Toronto, who marries a New York advertising man. Through her experiences the contrast between ingrown upper-Canadianism and extroverted Americanism is presented. It is a study of two artificialities, one less ostentatious than the other.

Mr. MacLennan's precipice is part of the topography charted by T. S. Eliot, indeed there are a lot of Eliotish landmarks to be found here. Toward the end of the book, Mr. MacLennan leads us by the hand up to the brink: "They (the Americans) had gone faster and farther than any people had ever gone before. Each day for years they had measured out the distance they'd advanced. They were trained to believe there was nothing any of them had to do but keep on travelling in the same way. And then suddenly they were brought up short at the edge of a precipice which hadn't been marked on a map." And lest Canadians think that they are to be spared this grand spiritual dénouement lying in wait for the neighbours, one of his Canadian characters says: "A precipice . . . does she think the Americans have a monopoly on that, too?"

How Canadian?

This third novel shows pretty clearly that MacLennan is more interested in expounding ideas than he is in writing novels. His strongest point is not sketching character and constructing plot but in allowing his characters to ruminate and philosophize to a tiresome degree. In an age of essayists MacLennan would have come into his own; a novel is perhaps not the best place to ask and to answer the question—"How Canadian can you be?"

The plot of "The Precipice" is indeed very much of a slap-dash affair. The movies, proceeding so very precisely from point "A" to point "B" make us a little uncomfortable with novelists who write of an existence that is all slap and dash and no continuity. Certainly, Mr. MacLennan's boy-next-door, who keeps popping out of the shrubbery at the end of each chapter, plays no role in the plot, and yet a lot of time is wasted on him. Apparently he is there to talk, mostly about himself, and how nasty it is being an intellectual in the gay days of the war, and so on. It is plain enough that unlike some novelists nowadays, MacLennan has something to say, but it would be better if he drove home his ideas by allowing the plot to develop rather than making his characters spout a deal of abstraction.

In addition to weakness of plot, or perhaps because of it, the main characters in "The Precipice" are a good bit less than lifelike. They appear as a set of names, coming constantly to the top of a brew of ideas brisked up by the author. And when the main characters lash about themselves in a very spate of abstractions, it is pretty obviously and unfortunately the author who is making them say thus-and-so; it is rarely something they would say naturally in the circumstances.

Ignoring faults of plot and characterization, the ideas of "The Precipice" show that MacLennan has insight and intuition when it comes to assessing the essence of Canadianism. It would be unfair to attempt a summarization; the least that can be said for MacLennan's point of view is that it is anything but that woeful little-Canadianism which has marked a lot of Canadian writing.

One point does demand emphasis. "The Precipice" begins in the late thirties and carries on through World War II, and yet the war is not even a backdrop for the story. MacLennan perceived, and much is to be accounted to him for perception, that the war didn't alter the essential personalities of the sort of people he is writing about. North Americans, except those personally involved, weren't affected very deeply by the war. It is this perception of how and why we are as we are, that is the dominant quality of "The Precipice."

Poles and Germans

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I SAW POLAND BETRAYED — by Arthur Bliss Lane—McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.

BRIDGES OVER THE RHINE—by Ernst Erich Noth—Oxford—$3.75.

IDEAS HAVE CONSEQUENCES—by Richard M. Weaver—Gage—$3.00.

GALLANT beyond measure was the fight of the Polish nation in the recent war, defying the two giants who had agreed to partition their country, sending out their young men by the tens of thousands to maintain an army, navy and air force in the West, never producing a quisling to serve the German master, rising with unforgettable heroism in the Warsaw Insurrection of 1944.

Nowadays we hear little of the "Polish problem." The front has shifted, and it is just possible that our conscience bothers us. But Arthur Bliss Lane, who was U.S. Ambassador to Poland, 1945-47, has given up his State Department career to carry on the fight. His book covers the story from the Warsaw Insurrection, which Stalin refused to aid in any way though the Red Army stood on the opposite bank of the river throughout the five weeks, through the Yalta betrayal, to the step-by-step sovietization of the country. This technique he presents in detail, as "a warning to all free peoples."

Redeemed Sinner

A warning of another sort is presented in "Bridges Over the Rhine" by a German who left Hitler's barbaric Reich in 1933, found a new spiritual home in France, reached the United States in 1941, and served through the war as head of the NBC's German broadcasts and in Naval Intelligence. This is the finest book on the German problem that I have seen since the end of the war. Its beautiful writing and strong spirit of authentic Europeanism reminds me only of the work of Paul Cohen-Portheim.

Here is a solemn warning by one who really knows the Germans against any policy of preserving a potentially strong Germany as an anti-Communist buffer-state. He sees Germany being given many opportunities, "the best and the worst." This "redeemed sinner" finds herself "in the interesting position of being received into the dubious heaven which politicians cause to reign on earth." But hers is "the almost professional science of the black sheep, that accomplished blackmailer who knows how to arouse a pious zeal in the missionary by dangling before his eyes the promise of a change of heart."

Mr. Noth's warning, in brief, is that "although Germany should be led back into the family of European peoples, there can be no question of handing her the key to the continent," a key which her central position allows her to grasp at. With her manpower and technical equipment he finds that even now Germany has a more favorable chance for recovery than her neighbors. (The latest reports show Ruhr coal production to be 79 per cent of the 1938 level, and industrial production as a whole in the Western Zones to have increased 50 per cent in the past year, while rations are the highest since early 1944).

Eastern Suitor

Germany, "impregnated by the Prussian mentality which is largely Slavic, has, up to now, been an occasional guest rather than an integral part of the western world." Since Bismarck's day it has returned periodically to a policy of making an arrangement with Russia. The German generals who formed the "Free Germany Committee" in Russia during the war, really believed in this policy. Under a modernized form of National Bolshevism Germany might turn to the Eastern suitor as the one who offers her the greatest advantages.

As profound as is his treatment of the German problem is Mr. Noth's own suggestions for dealing with it, and his discussion of French and American policy and national psychology today. This is a really valuable book, which comes most timely.

"Ideas Have Consequences" is, as its first sentence declares, "another book on the decline of the West." It is a brilliant and sombre work, one which stirred me during many nights of reading. Probably it is about as difficult reading as the average educated person can handle; I know it was so for me. But it is very rewarding.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Advertising
and
Publication Printing
★
Saturday Night Press
Ad. 7361

AS OF DEMOCRACY

Rht of Petition . . .

"Government, itself, is not above the law . . . to no man, to no groups of men can be denied that ultimate safeguard of the citizens' rights . . . the right of petition and appeal."

The right of citizens to petition their government . . . to be accorded a hearing . . . to redress a grievance was recognized in 1215, in the Great Charter. Full acceptance of this right was not granted until the famous "Case of the Bishops" in 1688. These fighters for the rights of man were arrested, tried for sedition, acquitted. The "Crime": They dared protest to King James the II. In the Bill of Rights, 1689, was written that fundamental to which democracy owes so much: "It is the right of subjects to petition the King" . . . in theory, we petition the King through the Governor-General; in actuality, we petition our elected government.

Let us take a good, hard look at the differences between a dictatorship and our democracy: The Canadian state exists by *our* authority . . . to serve *us* . . . In the totalitarian state, the citizen exists (if he can) by grace of the state: In Canada, government agents do not open *our* mail, tap *our* telephone wires . . . order us to rallys to huzzah a "Leader" . . . no state police demand that *our* children spy on us . . . tell *us* what church (if any) we may attend . . . pack *us* off to the concentration camp for "wrong" thoughts, speech or acts . . . ours is not a government of firing squads or "directives." It is a government by petition, vote, appeal. It conducts itself with a sense of fair play, of justice, of sportsmanship . . . of live and let live. If it errs, on occasion, we forgive it . . . it is but a reflection of our human selves.

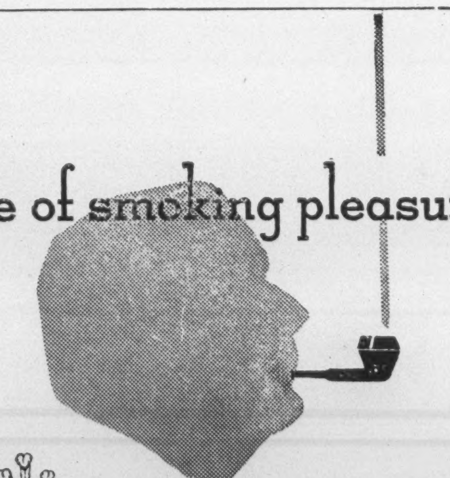
The Right of Petition gives us a right to redress wrongs . . . change acts, measures, legislation by lawful, orderly appeal. In assessing the true value of this right, let us ever bear in mind this: History, through the ages, records that wherever and whenever men have failed to limit the power of rulers or government, that power has evolved into tyranny, despotism, dictatorship. Let us keep a jealous, watchful eye . . . guard, at all times, our Right of Petition. Only by so doing, can we remain free in our right to . . . "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

No. 11 of a series on Canadian Democracy; dedicated to the people of Canada, partners in a true democracy, by:

TILERS LIMITED
A GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

BW-11

Profile of smoking pleasure



Smooth, mellow, unsurpassed in its unique nutty flavour, Piccadilly London Smoking Mixture is an aristocrat among pipe tobaccos. You cannot find a finer mixture anywhere — at such a moderate price. Why not try it?

Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE

Huron Legend Performance By London Marionettes

By JEAN MARY CROSS

A legend of the Huron Indians, "The Seven Stars", by Dr. Marius Barbeau, will be enacted by marionettes at Ottawa's National Museum next October. The famed May Court Marionettes of London, Ont., will be the "performers".

THE city of London, Ontario, already acclaimed as the dramatic centre of Canada, has gained new recognition, this time through the enterprise of its May Court. The announcement was made to Londoners by Dr. Marius Barbeau, Canada's leading authority on native culture, tradition, and folklore. Members of the May Court of London will play a prominent part in a unique new venture, the dramatizing by marionettes of an historical scene.

May Court marionettes, whose performances have long enjoyed local popularity, will travel to Ottawa in late October. There, at the National Museum, they will enact a legend of the Huron Indians, "The Seven Stars", by Dr. Barbeau. London's May Court will be responsible for marionettes, scenery and musical accompaniment.

Dr. Barbeau expressed confidence in the May Court of London whose reputation reached his notice in Ottawa. "From what I hear of the skilfulness of their performance, I am sure that it will be worthwhile," he said. "They are the best marionette company in Canada."

An attempt will be made to combine absolute authenticity with creative scope, Dr. Barbeau stressed. May Court producers of the show will have access to excellent sources of documentary material, plus a freedom of interpretation seldom afforded to any dramatic company, he stated.

"In every art, the artist should be creating his own medium," Dr. Barbeau emphasized. "The tendency is to reduce the creative ability of the artist." May Court producers will enjoy unrestricted scope "to try their own wings" added Dr. Barbeau. They will be encouraged to transform the basic Huron legend into an artistic medium without having to confine themselves to sheer realism in their interpretation.

Investigation

Dr. Barbeau himself has spent years investigating the customs and language of the Huron tribe, a search which led him as far as Oklahoma in quest of the last survivors of the Huron race. While there, Dr. Barbeau made records among the tribesmen, of traditional songs, several of which will be used in connection with production of "The Seven Stars". Since Dr. Barbeau's research among the Hurons, the last living traces of both language and people have died and disappeared.

"The Seven Stars" is the Huron version of the formation of the Pleiades, known to them as the constellation Hutiwatsijah. The very nature of the legend is ideally suited to marionette production, Dr. Barbeau pointed out.

George Haddad, Canadian pianist, was guest artist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra this month and also gave a Chicago recital.

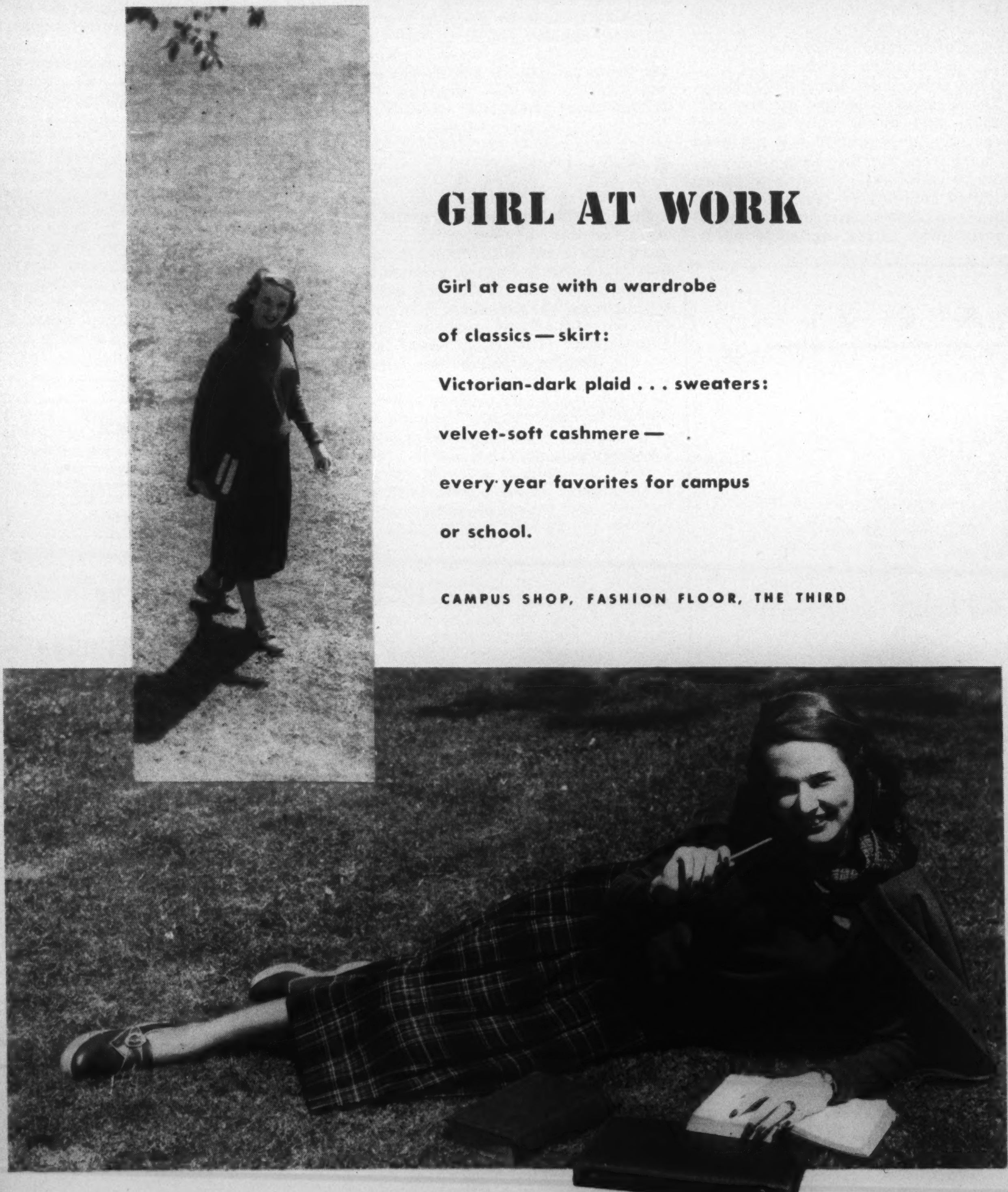
It is the story of seven Indian children who became hungry while dancing together. Their mothers, who were husking corn, refused them the hominy they requested, saying that they were too busy to give them food. The children returned to their dance, which increased in speed until a strange thing happened. One of the mothers noted that the perpetual motion of the dancing seemed to be lifting the children to the treetops, beyond human reach. Frenzied offers of food by the mothers failed to bring them back to earth. Slowly the children moved heavenward, being transformed into seven stars as they rose.

The rising, dancing motion is impossible to portray through any other dramatic medium, Dr. Barbeau noted, hence the suitability of marionettes.

A steady, monotonous series of drum-beats, conforming to a definite rhythmic pattern, will create an atmosphere of foreboding before raising of the curtain, Dr. Barbeau continued. Two authentic songs of the Hurons will be included in the presentation, in addition to the chanted dialogue. It is proposed that the only speaking voice will be that of the narrator. The overpowering grief of the mothers takes the form of a Huron dirge.

Efforts are being made, Dr. Barbeau said, to encourage personal and direct investigation of Canadiana. "Unless the study of a region is made thoroughly, there will never be a culture," he added. Canadians should devote greater study to folksongs, and the visual arts of their country, in the opinion of Dr. Barbeau. "They should draw on available natural resources and utilize them so as to make of Canadian art something more striking, more Canadian, and more original," he concluded.

May Court members in charge of arrangements for the show are Miss Mary Davis, convener; Mrs. T. J. Wilson, sub-convener; Miss Eleanor Forrestal, treasurer; Mrs. Hector Lea and Mrs. John Wilson, costumes, and Miss Deborah Davis, scenery. Mrs. Lloyd Sipherd has been responsible for liaison between Dr. Barbeau and the May Court Committee.



GIRL AT WORK

Girl at ease with a wardrobe

of classics — skirt:

Victorian-dark plaid . . . sweaters:

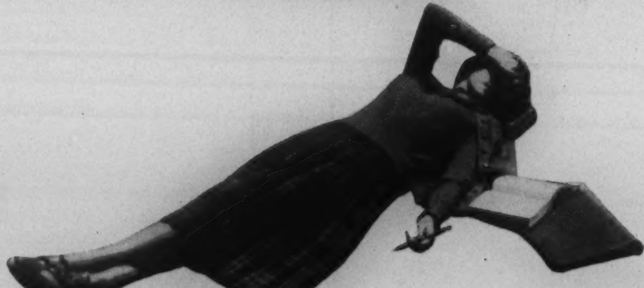
velvet-soft cashmere —

every year favorites for campus

or school.

CAMPUS SHOP, FASHION FLOOR, THE THIRD

Simpson's
TORONTO



MUSICAL EVENTS

The Prom Season Ends

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE FIFTEENTH Prom concert season by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra has been cut short because of necessary repair work to Varsity Arena before the University opens. The large audiences at the last two concerts — this week and last—showed a mixture of enthusiasm and regret. They repeatedly curtain-called vivacious, Spanish soprano Carmen Torres last week, and few of them left before conductor Fritz Mahler had finished the final number, Strauss's "Emperor Waltzes". This week Eugene Conley, an up-and-coming American operatic tenor, was guest artist and Frieder Weissmann, who has been conducting in Holland since he was here earlier this year, directed the orchestra.

Senorita Torres' program included arias ("La Traviata", "Barber of Seville", "Manon") and Spanish songs. No doubt the dark flashing eyes, the raven hair, the handsome hoop-skirted gown and the general Castilian glamour lent emphasis to dramatic aspects of her singing, but we missed, especially in the operatic numbers, sensitivity of interpretation. Yet the arias were well characterized; her voice has a good range, a pleasing facility in the upper register, and tonal power.

Carmen's stage presence pays best dividends in Spanish songs. Those stimulating numbers were presented with a bit too obvious feeling and sly, theatrical, expressional devices but they had vigorous rhythm and melodic voluptuousness that made them fine Prom fare. Equally important in the songs was the polished piano filled in by Simeon Joyce, who throughout the season has had a large share in any guest artist's success.

Carmen Torres has sung in Canada several times before (e.g., with the T.S.O. and in Toronto and Montreal recitals). It was as Rossina in a Montreal performance of the "Barber of Seville" in 1946, under Wilfrid Pelletier and with a Metropolitan Opera cast, that she made her North American debut.

Reflecting the coordination and discipline hammered out during the past months' rehearsals, the orchestra's work was further enhanced by Fritz Mahler's good taste in interpretation and his competence in seeing that his wishes were followed. Kabalevsky's tuneful but repetetive "Comedians" Suite, first performed in Leningrad in 1948, was given a Toronto première. On the whole the reading was a deft expression of the composer's intended gaiety but in spots the brass and basses let the orchestra's version get a little heavy handed. Much more satisfying musically were Wagner's "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" and Vaughan Williams' delightful Suite of English Folk Songs.

•

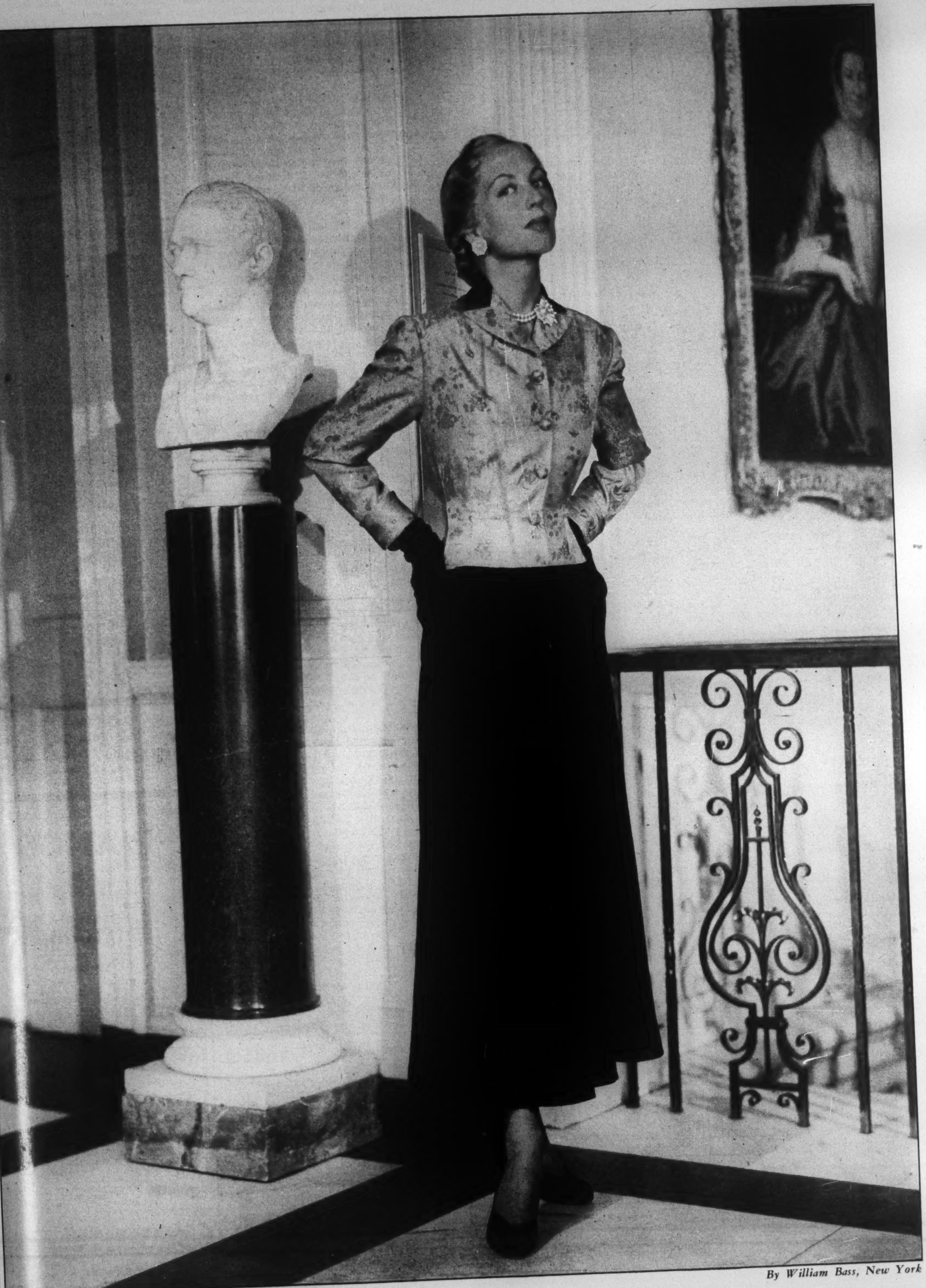
Violet Archer, the Canadian composer, has been awarded a second fellowship at the Yale University School of Music. During the summer months Miss Archer has been teach-

(Continued on Page 22)

—Photo by Kensit.

Violet Archer, Montreal composer, has been awarded a second fellowship at Yale University School of Music. During summer she has taught at U. of Alberta Summer School.

WORLD OF WOMEN



By William Bass, New York

Velvet and Brocade—sumptuous fabrics of traditional elegance and luxury, set the time as evening. Precise tailoring and long sleeves of the blue and silver jacket . . . the black velvet skirt . . . set the semi-formal scene where it is destined to play a part as the theatre, night-club — perhaps dinner at home or abroad. Ankle-length of the skirt is high in fashion favor.

BERNICE COFFEY, Editor

KREMLIN PASSPORT

The Portrait of Stalin As A Father

By PAULINE LABRANCHE

STALIN'S daughter Svetlana was nineteen years old when I saw her for the first time at her father's house inside the Kremlin in 1945. She is a buxom, dark-haired girl, with typical Slav features and rather pretty. She is quite unlike her famous father.

My husband and I had been living in Russia for almost twenty years. My husband worked as chief engineer in a big Moscow factory. I felt lonesome while he was away, and so I had started to teach French to a number of small boys and girls.

One of my pupils was the nephew of Maxim Kaganovitch, the former Commissar for Heavy Industry who is Stalin's brother-in-law. He must have spoken to his uncle about me, for one day in July 1945 two officers of the N.K.V.D. (the Secret Police) called at my home and invited me to see Lavrenty Pavelitch Beria, the Commissar for Internal Affairs.

Beria is a man of about forty-five, tall, bald, spectacled, civil and well-mannered. He is one of the best-educated men in the Kremlin, and spoke French fluently. "We want you to teach Stalin's daughter Svetlana," he said to me without much ado. "This is a great honor, and a very flattering offer. You can't possibly refuse."

Three days later Colonel Suglov, one of Beria's right-hand men, came to fetch me to the Kremlin.

Stalin's house, in the very center of the Kremlin, is a rather drab one-storey building that contains only eight rooms.

Col. Suglov had brought me a special permission card—the so-called "Kremlin passport", but our car was stopped at least five times inside the Kremlin. The guards all knew Suglov, yet strict regulations forced them to inspect my "passport". Even before I had met Stalin for the first time, I realized the truth of the saying that he is the most inaccessible ruler in the world.

The Colonel brought me to the doorsteps of Stalin's house, and left me there. A nice woman of about thirty-five waited for me on the threshold. This was Rafaelowna Kagushi, ex-Captain in the Moscow Woman Police Force and Svetlana's Aide-de-Camp.

Man Of Steel

I met Svetlana inside the house. She seemed very pleased that I had come, and was amused by my strong French accent. She told me that she would expect me every day except Thursday at her father's country house, and would send a car to bring me there. Thursday, I learned later on, was the day that Stalin spent at his country house with his family.

Stalin's private country house lies in a big park about thirty miles northeast of Moscow. A special detachment of the N.K.V.D. guards it day and night, and Georgian servants who speak to Stalin in his native Grusinian keep it in order. The Georgians call Stalin *Khozain* (the boss) or Koba (the name Stalin used in his youth), though not to his face. The house is beautifully furnished, and has the comforts and luxuries of a large country estate.

I had been ten or eleven times to Stalin's house before I met the "Man of Steel". Svetlana's step-mother, a woman of about fifty, turned up quite frequently.

One day Stalin entered the room where his daughter was memorizing French verbs with my help. He seemed surprised to find a stranger there. He stared in an unfriendly manner at me between narrowed lids (a habit of his dating back to the days of his exile at the village of Kureiko in Czarist Siberia where he had been afflicted with snow blindness). Svetlana, nervous and ill at ease, hastened to say a few explanatory words. The Marshal left brusquely.

"He does not like it to see strangers here," said Svetlana.

I believe Stalin's misanthropy is chiefly due to his fear of an attempt on his life. Svetlana once told me that he wears steel undergarments whenever he appears at public functions, to protect him against pistol shots. "This is a secret. You must never speak about it," she added hastily.

I met the Marshal many times, and in the end he seemed to get used to my presence at tea-time—or at least he ignored my presence, the same as he disregarded the presence of the servants and the guards.

Svetlana told me I should take no notice of her father, and I acted upon her advice. When Stalin entered the room, looking blinkingly at us, smoking his short-stemmed pipe, we continued to talk in French. As unexpectedly as he entered, he left again—silent, strange, giving the impression of wildness and power in spite of his age.

The Marshal looked often pale, worn out and tired. He looks much younger on pictures and photographs displayed in the shops. There were rumors in Moscow that he was suffering from heart attacks, and that foreign heart specialists had been rushed to the Kremlin by plane to examine him.

Joseph Vissiarovitch Djugashvily, son of a Tiflis cobbler, was 65 when I first met him. He showed the strain of the hard war years. Reports about his ill-health in the foreign press had made him furious, and in order to stop stories that he was dying and poisoned, he permitted a foreign press photographer to take his picture.

I remember a little incident. One day his face became distorted by pain, and his left hand went to his heart. Hastily, he drew a small bottle from his pocket, and took some medicine. His wife and daughter ignored all this, apparently because he wished them to do so, but I could see that they were worried.

Police Scrutiny

The ruler of Russia governed his family with an iron rod. His nearest relatives were overawed by him, and did not address him unless he had indicated in his gruff manner that he wanted them to speak to him. He had a queer sense of humor and his anger was easily roused. He did not think much of our lessons. "You would do better to learn how to make Lobjo (a Georgian national meat dish)" he said to her in his guttural voice.

From the day of my visit to Beria, my husband and I were watched by the N.K.V.D., the Secret Police. Our house was under constant observation. I had become an important person, a temporary member of Stalin's household, and every step I made was reported to the chief of the N.K.V.D.

Mischa, our old gardener, disappeared suddenly. His place was taken by an elderly man who had been recommended to us by my husband's manager. He called himself Rushkin. Afterwards I was to learn that he was a commandant (major) in the Secret Police, a member of the *Chon* (Special Service Detachment) that watches over the safety of Stalin and the top leaders of the Kremlin.

Beria had warned me during our first interview: "Better ask no questions about Stalin. Or even better, ask no questions at all." I was grateful for this piece of advice. Stalin's movements are a closely guarded State secret in the Soviet Union. I remember Svetlana's strange and worried expression when I once casually told her that I had not seen her father for ten days.

I soon got used to the experience of having secret police agents—men and women — following me wherever I went.

One day in November 1945, Svetlana took me to the room that her father used as his office, to show me the picture of her mother. I stood on the threshold and looked at the large painting of a beautiful young woman facing the door. She had lovely eyes, and a delicate mouth. Wisps of long auburn hair fell round her neck.

"This is my real deda (mother)" said Svetlana proudly.

Nadesha Alleluyevna was Stalin's second wife, and his great love. He had divorced his first wife by mail in 1919 to marry her. She was the mother of Svetlana and her brother Vassily. There was a son from the first marriage, but Stalin thinks little of him, and he earns his living as an engineer in a Moscow factory.

Only Love

In 1932, I had watched Nadesha's funeral with my husband. It was a cold and sad November day. The red flag was floating half-mast from the Kremlin. Late in the day the small coffin, covered with red silk and placed upon a red lacquered catafalque, was drawn by six black horses through the snowy streets of Moscow. Secret police, on horses, lined the streets. A band played the Internationale.

Nadesha, daughter of a Tiflis locksmith who had been the neighbor of Stalin's father, had been the only love in the life of the man of steel. Her death was a terrible blow to Stalin. There was also something mystifying about her death. Two days before she died she had been seen in the Moscow Opera House. Yet the newspaper *Isvestya* made a reference to her "prolonged illness."

Now I stood looking at her picture, painted by a famous Russian artist.

"Deda loved father very much," said Svetlana with a low voice. "She was always concerned about his health. She tasted everything cooked for him an hour before he ate it."

"She must have been dreamlike beautiful," I said in an undertone.

Then I had a feeling that someone was standing behind us. I turned round—and met Stalin's furious glare. There was a strange expression in his eyes.

"Get out of here, both of you," he said.

We left, both trembling.

Why had Stalin been so upset? Was it merely because we had opened the door to his private room? Or had he listened to our conversation?

I remembered Svetlana's words: "Mother tasted everything before he ate it." Was there an explanation for her sudden death? Had she paid with her life for the privilege of protecting the man she loved?

In the evening of the same day, Colonel Suglov telephoned from Beria's office. "There will be no further lessons," he said brusquely.

"Can't I see barishna (Miss) Svetlana again to say adieu?" I asked.

"No. You will receive your cheque tomorrow. I must warn you again not to attempt any contacts with— with the house."

This was the end of my tuition of Stalin's daughter. The cheque that reached me was handsome. It was equal to the salary of my husband. I expected Svetlana to write to me. But there was no letter. The N.K.V.D.— now called M.V.D. — continued to watch us, and the detective-gardener stayed on for another ten months.

My husband died after a prolonged illness, and I decided to return home to France. I was frightened that there would be difficulties of some sort, but by that time the Secret Police seemed to have realized that I was no conspirator. I got the exit visa in my passport and left early in 1947.

I sometimes believe that my admiring remark about Nadesha's beauty, overheard by Stalin, made everything easier for me.

Nobody knows—except Stalin.

• •

DECOR

I'VE never seen the Amazon
Nor Incas from Peru,
But I can see some funny things
That Incas never do.

I sometimes meet three wistful cows
All gazing at the sky,
While high above their mournful
heads
Some clouds go drifting by;
And, when I look up close, I find
A man behind the tie.

And roaming through the city streets
I've seen a table mat,
It's set for lunch, including
An ornamental cat.
And, when I get up close, I find
It is a lady's hat.

I've never seen the Amazon
Nor Incas from Peru;
But I have seen much queerer things
Than Incas ever do.

ALEXANDER HAY

NEW LASTS

Close-Up of the Fall Shoe

By JOAN DARCY

WILL there be more closed shoes this fall? That is the first question that springs to the lips of the fashion-conscious woman when she thinks of footmates for her rustling autumn ensembles.

Yes, closed shoes, long a controversial issue, are now the accepted thing. Canadian shoe manufacturers have had time to put in closed toe lasts, an operation almost equivalent to re-tooling. These lasts, maplewood forms over which shoes are made, have been carved to new specifications, wide enough for comfort yet with long, tapering lines.

SPOOL HEEL

Thus, for the first time in years, shoes have been changed from the inside. They acquire their smartness not from fussy bows or trim but from their shape.

Typical of this uncluttered simplicity is the opera pump which remains, despite scare headlines about high-buttoned boots, the leading shoe design. Moderately pointed toes and sleek fit are its characteristics.

In tailored versions it is likely to have, instead of buckles, pearl buttons or wooden buttons with a buttonhole effect, carrying out the button detail on pockets and hips of fall suits. Pumps in gunmetal calf or slate grey suede form an interesting color complement to the new rust shade.

Again you will find pumps, in soft black suede or tailleur green and wine, deftly modified for more sophisticated occasions. These pumps have deep V throatlines, often edged with a piping of gold kid. Or they may be opened, for the sake of lightness, by a latticework over the toes.

Second in popularity for afternoon or evening wear is the much-touted bootee. But be reassured: as treated by Canadian designers the bootee is a dainty shoe, so patterned with cutouts that it gives the over-all effect of a wide-meshed stocking. Indeed it is far more reminiscent of the French can-can than of a mid-Victorian drawing-room. Silk lacings up the back or front contribute to this impression.

Other interpretations of the bootee reduce it to a mere shell, with straps crossing the foot first above the toes, then at the instep and a third time about three inches above the ankle.

As for anklet straps, although still featured in evening sandals, they seem to be on the wane. Replacing them are instep ties. Most dressy are instep ties of black satin ribbon.

With the gradual disappearance of the anklet comes a shortening of the elaborate back tabs which supported it. Current versions are a slight widow's peak or a square-cut back extending forward to cup the ankle.

High and Low

Heels are available in a variety of heights. For those that like them there is the slender, curved Louis, 3⅛ inches high. Taller women will probably prefer the baby Louis or spool heel, one inch shorter. Wedgies are leaving the casual class and are now correct, in fine suede with trim of gold kid, for more formal wear.

Low heels, of course, are still best for walking and those who have saved part of their year's holiday for strolls through autumn woods will be able to choose smart but sensible shoes. One such is a two-eyelet tie, in town brown suede, with a roll of brown leather around the vamp. Another stand-by for the country is the monk-type of shoe. In reversed hunting calf, unlined by either leather or cotton, it is particularly soft and flexible on the foot.

As always the smartest shoe is the one most appropriate for the occasion. Women who find the monochrome trend flattering will match their shoes to the exact nuance of their dress, hat, handbag and gloves. Others will at least make sure that their shoes suit the mood of their costume, be it tailored or glamorous.

PORTRAITS
by PEGGI TURNER
Oil $35.00 Pastel $15.00
236 Bloor St. West
Kl. 5725 (after six)

PIANOS
Steinway
1 Steinway
Magnificent Louis XVI
1 Chickering Mahogany
Baby Grand
Both Reconditioned
RENTALS
Uprights — $5.00 per mo. up
Grands — $25 per mo. up
PIANOS TUNED
PAUL HAHN & Co
22 BLOOR EAST

for ADVERTISING AND
PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

BERMUDA at its best . . .
DEEPDENE MANOR
Smiths Parish—Bermuda
A Luxurious Waterfront Resort Estate
Write for information or Consult your Travel Agent

B.C.'S DISASTER

After the Flood -- Mud!

By DORA CARNEY

THE daily papers told the story quantitatively—so many thousand acres inundated, so many thousand people homeless. What happens, individually, when the rivers go out in flood?

I have seen this recently, for we live at Nelson, B.C., in the heart of the great upper basin of the Columbia River. Situated at the western limit of Lake Kootenay, twelve miles east of the juncture of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, Nelson is the hub of a giant cobweb of beautiful, fertile, as yet only partially developed valleys. To the south, the Cottonwood and Salmo rivers open the mountains towards Spokane, in Washington, splitting halfway to the wide and pastoral cradle of the Beaver, which joins the Columbia near Trail.

North from Nelson lie the branching incredibly lovely Slocan valleys, connecting towards the Northwest with the Arrow Lakes, which are again the Columbia, and to the northeast with the Lardeau country at the north end of Kootenay Lake. Often called the Little Capital, Nelson has a close and motherly interest in any settlement in the whole vast region of the Selkirk mountains.

The heights which overlook these intersecting valleys last winter were deeply covered with snow. A late spring held back the snows unseasonably. A heat wave in late May and early June released them too rapidly, to come tearing down the mountains, gushing madly over the sides of old creek beds, eagerly cutting new ones, swelling and swelling in the main waterways and creating record flood conditions.

Nelson itself is built on mountain slopes. Newcomers from the prairies sometimes complain that even to visit next-door neighbors one must climb either uphill or down, but this sloping terrain proved the city's saving. Perched on their terraced streets Nelsonites did not even "get their feet wet," and have been able to give their whole thought and energy to Flood Relief.

Prelude to Fear

Nelson gardens throve in the heatwave. Peonies, and the lovely lupins, which flourish where gold and manganese are in the soil, were hedges of lavish color,—but nobody spoke of them. All eyes were on the lake, deep and green from mountainside to mountainside, cruel in its sly threat of confined strength. The centre current raced more and more swiftly, littered with trees, logs and other debris. The motor ferry stopped running after dark, for fear of being thrown off its cables by run-away logs.

Heads were shaken over the grave threat to the river wall and bridge at Trail, sportsmen mourned the drowning of hundreds of thousands of young game birds when the dykes gave at Creston. Faces were solemn at the trouble in the Fraser Valley, or smiling in sympathy with school children kept out of school because of flooded premises, or backed-up city sewers, or the hazards of flooded highways. Events were planned to raise funds for Flood Relief, house to house canvassers began their rounds. Then came the crisis!

At the close of a hot afternoon, as business men and workers were starting for home, clouds came banking over the mountains, lightning flashed and circled, thunder echoed. Rain swept up the valleys driven by winds that whipped the waters into whitecaps and tossed logs and whole trees like battering rams against the shores and waterside buildings. In no time at all streams of water were gushing where no water had been, power lines were torn down, calls for help from beleaguered towns and settlers began pouring into Nelson.

The head of the local Red Cross, hat brim down and collar up, was hurrying home to dinner when somebody ran from a store and called him to the telephone. Eighty minutes later he headed two school-bus-loads of volunteers on their way to Robson.

At the same time, service clubs, militia units, Government departments, boy scouts, sea cadets, were all in action. Trucks and vans of extra workers were threading the mountain detours to Trail, for the main highway went out of action when the motor ferry at Castlegar ceased to operate two days before. Private cars and trucks were racing to rescue threatened families. A mud-spattered motorist, at four in the morning, picked up a woman and her small son tramping through the drenching dawn to find a place to sleep. All that tempestuous night, wind and water and human beings waged a timeless battle. All the cold, wet days and nights that followed the struggle continued against the rising raging water.

At the main dykes in the towns large bands worked together, soup kitchens were organized, army planes dropped bags which High School students helped to fill with sand. When weather conditions prevented the planes from threading the valleys, sound cars and trucks canvassed the countryside, collecting thousands of seed and potato sacks, some farmers giving their whole supply.

Lonely Battles

But all up and down the lakes and rivers lonelier battles were being waged by homesteaders or retired pensioners fighting sometimes alone, sometimes in two and threes to save their precious fields and dwellings. They worked with whatever materials they could find—planks, logs, sand dug from the nearest bank or gravel bed. When a tree, its roots loosened by such digging, crashed over, the dyke builders tugged it into place as more "material."

Often the dyking was triumphantly successful and the tremendous volume of water was imprisoned several feet above the level of the adjacent country. Sometimes for lack of material, sometimes for lack of knowledge, the dykes gave way. "I looked from the window," said the wife of a farmer whose dyke did not hold, "and saw my husband and neighbor looking, with such sad faces!

"I knew then that all their work for five days and nights was vain. Fifteen minutes later the centre of the dyke gave way. It seemed as if the whole river just came pouring through—even the air became like a mist. Four hours later all our hayfields, meadow, garden and the bottom storey of our house was five feet deep in water."

This family estimate that it will take them five years to get back on their feet, for there is no insurance against flood. They lived on in the upper storey of their house, for being in a pastoral by-path of the main stream, it was not exposed to the force of the current. One night when the wind was high and waves slapped the lower walls, the wife heard the timbers creaking, and thought the house would go. "But he was so tired, I did not want to wake him unless I was sure. And you see, it was all right—it held."

Houses exposed to the current and battering logs went out quickly. "When I went up" said a delivery man of a home that was a total loss, "it seemed okay. When I came back an hour later there was nothing but a gable, floating."

Back to Nothing

Two weeks afterwards the slowly receding water still lay deep where it should not be, but flood victims were beginning to assess their losses. "Now we get the mud," they said. "Now the work begins." Refrigerators and other furniture huddled with stranded debris. Like grotesque potted plants, branches projected from deep holes in gravel roads undermined by exploring streamlets. Bedraggled buildings must be cleared of silt and disinfected. A large woodpile had collapsed and lay like scattered petals on a bay that had been a lawn. Its enterprising owner had boomed it about with logs, and so saved it for a sunnier day.

I asked a government official, "Do you know anyone who has lost heavily who feels defeated and wants to move on?" He looked at me questioningly, as if wondering where I came from. "This is B.C." he said. "We don't do that here."

Relief officials generally echoed his opinion that municipalities and individuals are determined to rebuild better than ever. One section of a battered town "should never have been built down there—we are going to move it all up on the hill." The owner of a tourist camp explosively ripped up warped floors in cabins which three weeks ago were spic and span, ready for business. "I've wanted for years to replace these boards—now I must!"

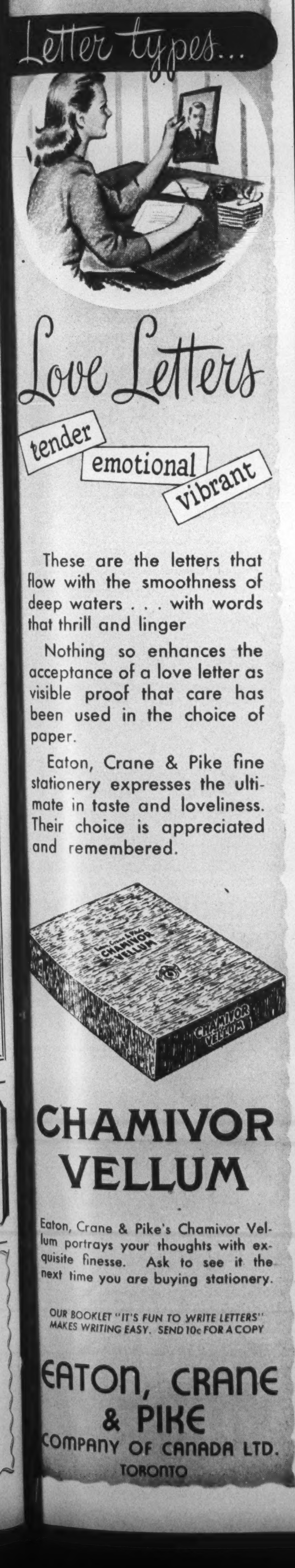
Civic and Government authorities were concerning themselves with agricultural rehabilitation, health measures, and future control of these high-spirited western rivers. School boards were taking measures to restore and repair school buildings, and appointing boards to adjudicate the standing of pupils whose year was so ruthlessly interrupted just before exam time. Relief officials were considering the mechanics of distributing the badly needed Relief Funds.

But flood victims were not waiting for the funds! Making the best of a bad job, they turned their hands and ingenuity to whatever they could find to do. Those who had lost their season's hay crop were out bargaining for winter feed. We met a farmer rowing across his drowned alfalfa field, towing a raft of driftwood. "Some say make hay while the sun shines," he explained. "We say, gather firewood while it floods!"

An optimist whose five-room house is built of slender logs placed upright, declares his walls are better for the flood, being swelled to a fine snug fit! He holds to it that he was lucky, for the water in his house stayed for one whole day at a height "just fine for canoeing." He was able to paddle from room to room, removing his most valued portable possessions.

Three flooded-out farm families, who had borrowed tents from the Forestry Department so that they could stay on their farms and look after their cattle, asked permission to keep the tents until they could "finish their spring cleaning." A settler and his wife, living in a cabin built on huge logs laid lengthwise, declare they were the most fortunate of the flood victims. As the water rose, their house just floated on top of it, "snug and cosy."

"When you start with nothing," remarked a well-tanned old-timer, determinedly hauling logs out of the racing river, "and build up something, and then go back to nothing—well, you know more about it the second time!"



These are the letters that flow with the smoothness of deep waters . . . with words that thrill and linger

Nothing so enhances the acceptance of a love letter as visible proof that care has been used in the choice of paper.

Eaton, Crane & Pike fine stationery expresses the ultimate in taste and loveliness. Their choice is appreciated and remembered.

CHAMIVOR VELLUM

Eaton, Crane & Pike's Chamivor Vellum portrays your thoughts with exquisite finesse. Ask to see it the next time you are buying stationery.

OUR BOOKLET "IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS" MAKES WRITING EASY. SEND 10c FOR A COPY

EATON, CRANE & PIKE
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.
TORONTO

New out of the Blue
FAMOUS BLUE GRASS FRAGRANCE
SMOOTHS ON LIKE SILK
PROTECTS...CONTROLS
KEEPS YOU MORNING FRESH

BLUE GRASS
CREAM DEODORANT
$1.50

Elizabeth Arden
at Smartest Shops in Every Town

BRAIN-TEASER

Try It An Udder Way

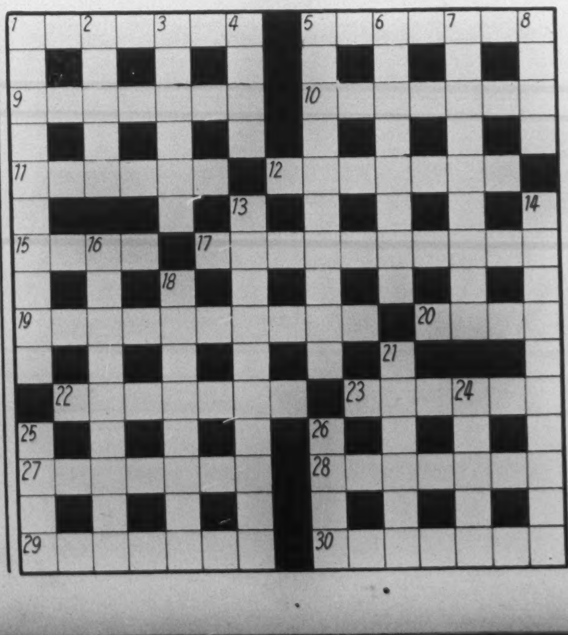
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A rag in an untidy well-known garden. (Mad about it?)
5. A little dog turning around in a circle.
9. "Here and there along the course wherein we hoped to glide Some . . . . hand has sprinkled ashes just to spoil our slide."
10. There's a little of Alfred left in the explosion.
11. "She had three . . . . . . in her hand And the stars in her hair were seven." (D.G. Rossetti)
12. Patron saint of shoemakers upon whose day the Battle of Agincourt was fought.
15. To put a 28 of 11 in.
17. String quartet, Haydn; Concerto, Beethoven; Waltz, Strauss. (3, 7)
19. The frequency with which the Capt. of the "Pinafore" was afflicted with sea-sickness. (5, 5)
20. In this rough age some like it for breakfast.
22. Curbs.
23. Polish town whose last part supplies the first part of 6.
27. Be sure to change the oil after a journey.
28. In wine it stimulates the nose without turning it red.
29. How not to be a Fibber, McGee. (4, 3)
30. Something for Jack Spratt in this girl's name.

DOWN

1. Tender quality of a Damon Runyon wife. (4, 6)
2. Monsieur Bolero.
3. A cultivator of 11.
4. Kind of house made of sods.
5. U.S. civil war play with a general title by 14. (6, 1, 3)
6. Silk mops. (anagram)
7. Where the most up-to-date writing appears backward. (2, 1, 6)
8. Do you think you'll make the pearly one?
13. Insect often enjoyed at the end of a meal.
14. British author and poet not to W.C. Fields' taste.
16. Is this a coined word for 17?
18. O cruel I'd be and unrefined. (5, 3)
21. The grumble bird.
24. Agitate the fluid in 6.
25. Collar it before it gets away from you.
26. Miser, with this, would be wretched.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. A sock in the puss
10. Nitro
11. Confessor
12. Second base
14. Unto
16. Dangers
18. Paladin
19. Profess
21. Tramway
23. Orbs
24. Sheet music
27. Ablutions
28. Plant
30. Castles in Spain

DOWN

2. Sit
3. Crown
4. Incubus
5. Tunes up
6. Ever
7. Ups and downs
8. Sirloin
9. Unused
13. Cannon balls
15. Flea
17. Eden
19. Prosaic
20. Schools
21. Treason
22. Yachts
25. Mop up
26. Et al
29. Ali

RADIO

Moore's Indian Legend

By JOHN L. WATSON

SURELY there is no other phenomenon observable in this Dominion which appears quite so ludicrous as that of the present-day city-bred Canadian trying to emulate the ways of his red-skinned brethren; let a Canadian loose among the customs and ceremonies of the North American Indian and he is almost certain to make an ass of himself. For this reason, it is an exciting event to discover a Canadian writer who can take an Indian theme and treat it in a way that is thoroughly mature and utterly unself conscious.

Mavor Moore's re-creation of a Huron Indian legend, which he calls "The Great Flood" and which was produced on C.B.C. "Wednesday Night", is almost the first adaptation of Indian lore I know of which doesn't make the Indians look rather silly—and ourselves even sillier. This is probably because Mr. Moore is a completely adult kind of humorist, a relatively uncommon species in this land. In "The Great Flood" he has produced a Canadian work without a trace of "Canadianism" about it. He has managed to retain the simplicity and the rather lovely fantasy of the Indian legend and at the same time to use it as the basis for an immensely witty satire on some of the more iniquitous elements of modern society. The fact of his having accomplished this impious end without coarsening the fibre of the original fabric is a tribute to Mr. Moore's stature as a writer.

"The Great Flood" is the story of Glooskap, the dreamer and the visionary who sets out to pursue the White Doe of Happiness, and of Kopi, the man of action, who rescues him from the great Sea Lions. Allegorically it is the story of the individual's search for happiness, satirizing the forces which prevent him from attaining happiness—the profit-motive of big business, the ivory-tower reticence of the artist, the amorality of science—and very gently and good-humoredly expounding the thesis that the Brave New World will only be wrought by the marriage of wisdom and folly, of vision and action.

What is the secret of Mr. Moore's adult kind of humor, which he shares with so few of his compatriots? For one thing, he is entirely immune from the wisecrack, that mainstay of North American radio wit. He will not—as so many others do — manipulate a dramatic sequence solely to work in some patently obvious pun or play on words. His humor is universal in appeal, not bounded by the limits of Toronto, or even by the frontiers of Canada; it is a genuine sort of humor, compounded of wisdom, optimism, anger and pity—and dedicated to the proposition that some radio listeners, at least, are rational beings.

The incidental music by John Weinzweig included a few songs and some odds-and-ends of Indian rhythms. It was undeniably clever but it was certainly not Mr. Weinzweig at his brilliant best.

The direction, by Mr. Moore in association with Drew Crossan, was sprightly and the players were almost all competent, though I felt that the actor who played Kopi was having a pretty hard time pretending to be the leader of a mighty tribe and a man of direct action. On the other hand, some of the best work was done by the bit-players—the Fox and the Sea Lion King, for example—who ought, in a production like this, all to be mentioned by name in connection with the roles they play.

"Doctor Faustus"

Christopher Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" is certainly one of the most beautiful and terrible plays in the English language and it contains one scene — the last — which is probably among the greatest pieces of melodrama in the whole literature of the stage. Trimmed to shape and stripped of its excess foliage, "Doctor Faustus" is an astonishingly good vehicle for radio production—as was demonstrated on C.B.C. "Wednesday Night", August 18, when we were privileged to hear a transcription of a B.B.C. production directed by Felix Felton and starring Alex Guinness and Laidman Browne.

The play was admirably prepared for radio: the tiresome middle section was almost entirely stripped away and just enough of the low comedy was retained to heighten the tension of the main story. The direction was intelligent, the pace was rather slow and stately and the whole approach to the drama was mature and scholarly. The explanatory comments were kept to a minimum, a principle which some Canadian producers would do well to emulate, and the performance ran for approximately eighty-one minutes—which probably caused our hour-bound program planners to throw up their hands in despair.

I thought that Mr. Guinness concerned himself a good deal more with the beauty of Marlowe's verse than with the character of Doctor Faustus, and I believe he was right in doing so. His reading was magnificent—as a reading of great poetry—and he rose to truly lofty heights in the final scene and in the Helen of Troy speeches. Laidman Browne was an appropriately sinister Mephistophilis but I thought William Trent made a rather boozy Lucifer and Harcourt Williams, as the old man who symbolizes Faustus' suppressed desire for repentance, sounded as though he had never quite recovered from playing King Lewis in Olivier's "Henry V".

It seemed to me that the incidental music, taken from Handel's suites and concerti, was too full of daylight and sweet reason to suit the steamy, sulphurous atmosphere of the play. Someone like Hindemith might have been a better choice—though thank heaven we were spared Gounod!

All in all, the program was just about as fine a piece of classical production as anything we have had since the Old Vic's "Richard III" in 1946.

Nothing could have been better calculated to restore order after the damnation of Doctor Faustus than Schubert's captivating Fifth Symphony which was carefully and gently performed by the C.B.C. Concert Orchestra under Paul Scherman.

B.B.C. Concert Hall

The whole of the "British Concert Hall" program of August 17 was devoted to a performance of Elgar's massive Symphony No. 1 in A flat by the B.B.C. Orchestra under Clarence Raybould. This work—the first real English symphony—was the product of many years of work and preparation; Elgar, like Brahms, was uncertain of his talents as a creator of symphonic music but, unlike Brahms, he did not produce a masterpiece at his first try.

The First Symphony is a work of gigantic proportions; it is symphonic writing in the grand manner, the Mahler manner, full of majesty and grandeur and lyrical charm but, it must be admitted, incredibly long-winded. It makes Elgar sound like a sort of music bulldog who refused to let go even when his victim had clearly been worried to death. By way of comparison, I listened to a recording of the Brahms First after the Elgar program was over and it struck me what a big difference there is between knowing what you want to say and knowing how to say it.

The performance by the B.B.C. Orchestra was superb.

•

An old friend of C.B.C. listeners has been elevated to one of the most exalted positions in American radio. He is the young Canadian writer, Fletcher Markle, and he has just been appointed director of "Ford Theatre", a top-ranking U. S. dramatic show.

Mr. Markle made his first claim to radio fame by writing and producing a notable series of thirteen plays for the C.B.C., entitled "Baker's Dozen". In 1946 he was invited to contribute three plays to "Columbia Workshop" and in the following year he joined C.B.S. as a writer and producer. His debut on "Ford Theatre" will take place on Friday, October 8—and we wonder if he will have as much fun as he did in the old "Stage 46" days!

• •

MUSIC

(*Continued from Page* 18)

ing at the Summer School of the University of Alberta. In September she will return to Yale where she has been studying with the celebrated composer and teacher Paul Hindemith, the director of the department. A Montreal musician, Miss Archer expects to be awarded the degree of Master of Music from Yale at the end of next year's session. Her Passacaglia for Orchestra and Fantasy for Violin and Piano were performed at Yale concerts recently.

•

Last month Hans Gruber, talented young conductor of the University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the All-Varsity Mixed Chorus, was advised that he had been accepted for personal study with Pierre Monteux, the eminent conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, at his summer estate at Hancock, Maine.

George Haddad, outstanding Canadian pianist who is rapidly gaining international renown, made his fourth appearance in two years with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra cn August 10, playing a brilliant interpretation of Grieg's Concerto in A minor. Valter Poole, director of the Summer Series, conducted and the performance was televised. A Chicago recital followed three days later. These engagements marked George Haddad's first public appearance since giving his Master Course at Bay View College of Music in Michigan.

Items

On September 4, during the 1948 Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, Alfred Cortot will give a piano recital of the works of Chopin. It will be the same music that Chopin himself played, a few months before his death, on his visit to Edinburgh. The recital which thus fittingly marks the centenary of Chopin's visit will be in the Usher Hall.

The campaign for assistance to European musicians in present need, which was inaugurated at a great benefit by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Music Centre at Tanglewood on Tuesday, August 3, has the endorsement of the State Department as one of "great significance," it was revealed in a letter made public recently from Assistant Secretary George V. Allen to Carleton Sprague Smith, a member of the national committee.

Arthur Benjamin's Symphony got a great reception at its first performance (by John Barbirolli and the Halle Orchestra) during the Cheltenham Festival. Both audience and critics recognized it as a work of genuine contemporary significance. The London *Times* spoke of it as "a fine symphony, arduously thought, sincerely felt and cogently expressed", and "the reflections of a thoughtful musician upon the kind of life which we of this century are making for ourselves." In recent years Australian-born Arthur Benjamin was a resident in Vancouver.

Furtwangler conducted the first performance of Stravinsky's revised version of "Petrouchka" at Salzburg on August 5. Another interesting Salzburg occasion was on August 8 when Karajan conducted Richard Strauss's "Metamorphosen". "Die schweigsame Frau", which Richard Strauss wrote in 1935, will be given next season at the Vienna State Opera. The libretto is by Stefan Zweig, founded on Ben Jonson's "Epicoene".

"Albert Herring" and "The Beggar's Opera" were both popular features of the Cheltenham programs, and the former, now in its second year, is firmly established in the affections of all the audiences who have already seen it. The English Opera Group are giving a two weeks' season, embracing both operas, at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, starting September 6, and a week's season at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, starting October 11.

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto

• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.

CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.D., MUS. DOC., PRINCIPAL
4-48

Meisterschaft
COLLEGE
"Shortest and Surest Method"
MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII

New school on Woodlawn Avenue; quiet, spacious surroundings; modern laboratory and classrooms; highly trained staff; small study groups; individual attention; limited enrolment; early application advisable. Phone MIdway 2073 or HYland 0888.

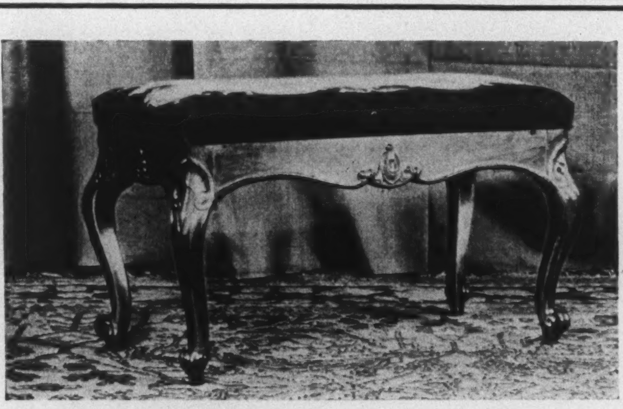
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST
TORONTO, CANADA

Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School Inc.
Established 1909
Residential and Day School for Girls
Primary Department to College Entrance

Fall term opens in spacious new quarters on the slope of Mount Royal, a location affording admirable facilities for study and for recreation.

For prospectus apply to:
Miss Maysie S. MacSporran, M.A., Principal
1761 Cedar Ave., Montreal 25

MOULTON
COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
Enlarged Playgrounds
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 15th
For illustrated brochure, write
or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.



Fender Bench of solid mahogany or walnut with graceful curved legs and hand carved design. A handsome complement to your fire-place.

Visitors welcome at our booth in the Manufacturers' Building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 Yonge Street, Toronto
Est. 1883

DOUBLE *life* . .
DOUBLE *value*

MELROSE
3591

Your clothes receive individual attention to fussy little details at Gibson's. Gentle, thorough cleaning prolongs the life of your garment . . . expert finishing restores smart lines.

★ *Try it . . . Send a*
Suit or Dress to-day

YOU CAN RELY ON
Gibson's
CLEANERS LIMITED

Gibson's STER-A-TECT Mothproofing at no extra cost

CONCERNING FOOD

Welcome to the Fair

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

AROUND this time of year you will discover that the feature attraction in the City of Toronto is the Canadian National Exhibition. (In Vancouver it is the Pacific National Exhibition.) This is an annual affair (except for the war years) which lures many visitors to this city and if you are a resident you know only too well that reservations for hotel and tourist accommodation should be made in advance in order to insure comfortable living quarters.

Unless you are badly hampered by lack of space yourself you will no doubt be playing host to out-of-town friends and relations—an opportunity to partially write off indebtedness for hospitality received.

Planning meals in advance of the arrival of the visitors is a little tricky since you don't know how much time they will want to spend touring the "Ex" and what other friends they intend to visit while in town. In order to save time probably some meals will be eaten on location at the Fair and you will also have a meal or so at your favorite restaurant since "eating out" is part of the fun in city visiting. However to extend true hospitality you will want to serve at least one extra special dinner to your visitors in your own home.

Bob and Theresa are old school friends of your husband and they now live in a not-too-small town in Central Ontario. They are staying with you over a long week-end and you are making plans to suit their interests. Theresa was originally from the Maritimes and dearly loves fish in any form so you decide to have a seafood dinner in her honor—of course the rest of you are also enthusiastic or planning this meal wouldn't be any fun.

You consult your fish market about available shellfish and what is best this time of year. You find out that there are all kinds of possibilities—lobster, oysters, scallops, shrimps, crabs and clams. After considering things well you devise a menu which reads something like this.

Shrimp Cocktail
Casserole of Scallops Au Gratin
Parsley Potatoes Fresh Green Beans
Tossed Salad Bowl (cabbage, cucumber and tomato)
French Bread
Lemon Milk Sherbet Fudge Squares

To make the casserole follow this recipe:

Casserole of Scallops
(for 4 people)

Parboil gently one pint (1 lb.) fresh or frozen scallops in their own liquor or in one cup hot water until the edges curl (about 5 minutes). If scallops are large, cut in cubes about ¾" in size. If you want very generous servings of scallops, allow 1½ lbs. for four people. Now make a cream sauce for the scallops:

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1½ cups milk

Melt butter, add flour and combine thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add 3 tablespoons sherry and the scallops. Taste for seasoning. Pour mixture into a buttered casserole and sprinkle top with 4 tablespoons dry fine crumbs mixed with 2 tablespoons melted butter. Cover with 1/3 cup grated sharp cheese. Bake in moderate oven 375°F for 15-20 minutes or until cheese and crumbs are well browned.

Your cousin Louella and her husband George who own and operate a very efficient farm are coming to visit you during the "Ex". They were lucky enough to make arrangements to have the children taken care of and have four days of complete freedom. For them you plan to have a steak dinner—expensive of course, but then you can never hope to repay them for the eggs and vegetables they bring you. Also steaks are probably the one cut of beef which isn't hung long enough in their local butcher shop to be really good.

Your personal taste will guide your steak purchase. Filet mignon or tenderloin steaks are top favorites with most people, and rightly so since they are the perfect "little steaks" with no excess bone, fat or connective tissue.

For a 2" thick steak, pan or oven broil 10 minutes for rare and 12 minutes for a medium doneness, turning once half way through the broiling process. Season with salt, pepper and garlic salt (if desired) before broiling. For eating enjoyment use steak knives or, if you don't happen to own any, sharpen up the old bone-handled kitchen knives—they may not be stylish but they treat the steak with respect.

Well, that's the chief item on the dinner menu settled and you could plan the rest of the meal to be something like this:

Chilled Fruit Juices
Filet Mignon
Cheesed Potatoes Baked Tomatoes
Salad Greens
Crescent Rolls
Butterscotch Peach Pie

You are probably doing this dinner without benefit of help so we suggest a juice cocktail rather than soup so that the steaks won't be kept waiting.

To cheese the potatoes make 1½ cups medium cream sauce and add ¼ lb. diced processed cheese and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Combine thoroughly and cook over hot water until cheese is melted. Add 3 cups diced cooked potatoes to the sauce. Season to taste.

Choose uniform sized tomatoes for the baked tomatoes. Wash and remove stem end. Grease medium to large muffin pans and place a tomato in each section allowing two tomatoes per person. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and sugar and add a dab of butter to each tomato. Bake in oven 375°F for 20-25 minutes.

Here is the recipe for that extra special dessert:

Butterscotch Peach Pie

Line an 8" pie plate with your best pastry. Crimp the edge of the pie shell and cut out six 2" pastry circles with a cooky cutter. Store them all in the refrigerator while you make the filling:

3 cups sliced fresh peaches (6-7 peaches)
¼ cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter
¼ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Combine peaches and granulated sugar and let syrup form. Measure butter into saucepan and add brown sugar, flour and nutmeg. Measure syrup from peaches and add water to make ½ cup liquid. Add to butter-flour mixture and cook over low heat until thick, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and cool. Fill the unbaked pie shell with peaches and pour over the sauce. Bake in oven 425°F for 25-30 minutes.

Bake the pastry circles separately on a cooky sheet until browned and arrange on top of the baked pie. Yield—6 servings.

Aunt Augusta and Uncle Willie from Montreal are visiting you and taking in the "Ex". You entertained them at one of the local night clubs last evening with the result that your husband's wallet has only some fluff left in it. Your purse contains $4.75 and three street car tickets, so you give your husband the 75 cents for lunch money and you sit down to figure out what can be done with $4.00.

You need sufficient food for two more dinners so you plan on getting a 4-lb. piece of rolled corned beef which you can cook in your pressure saucepan. The vegetables to go with a boiled dinner are not the most expensive variety so you will probably have enough money left to buy the makings for a salad to be used with the cold corned beef dinner and some fresh fruit for desserts.

Here is the hot corned beef dinner menu:

Tomato Bouillion Cheese Crisps
Boiled Corn Beef
Mustard Bean Pickle
Potatoes Carrots Onion and Cabbage Wedges
Rolls
Fresh Blueberry Cobbler with Lemon Sauce

Follow manufacturer's directions for cooking corned beef in pressure saucepan. When cooked remove and keep warm while cooking potatoes, carrots and onions. Cook cabbage wedges in a separate saucepan.

To make the Blueberry Cobbler grease a 10 x 6 x 2 baking dish and put in this blueberry mixture:

3 cups fresh blueberries
1/3 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons melted butter

Make a soft tea biscuit dough or use prepared biscuit mix following directions for drop biscuits. Drop biscuit dough from spoon in mounds on top of blueberry mixture and bake in oven 400°F for 25-30 minutes. Yield—6 servings.

(For the spaghetti recipe given in the issue of August 7, the amount of spaghetti should be 8 ozs., not 18 ozs.—Editor.)

• •

SPRING SONG: FOR A VERY YOUNG LADY

THE evergreens were organ notes,
The hyacinths, profound
As cello tones. A symphony
Shook in the waking ground,
Yet they had smiled to hear her say
"How nice the flowers *sound!*"

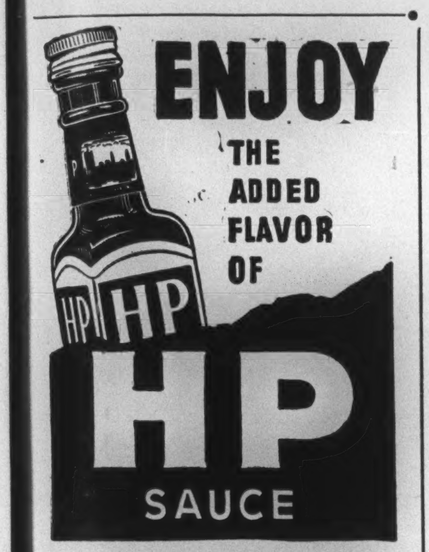
R. H. GRENVILLE

• •

ESCALATOR ETIQUETTE

ON ESCALATORS people ride
With nonchalance, and yet they hide
All sorts of worries. Somehow bland
They all assume an air blasé
And passing—going up and down—
Politely stare the other way.

MONA GOULD



Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving: Beauty Culture Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST
Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
...ideal for day and evening events...aids in restoring youthful appearance.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

TORONTO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

VACANCIES FOR GENERAL DUTY NURSES

at the University Psychiatric Centre. Applicants must be of good standing. Stimulating experience with good prospects. All staff live out—forty-eight hour week.

Salary scale—if registered in Ontario $1840-$2040
if not registered in Ontario $1640-$1840

VACANCIES FOR HEAD NURSES
(in charge of wards day and night)

at the University Psychiatric Centre. Applicants must be of good standing. Stimulating experience with good prospects. All staff live out—forty-eight hour week.

Salary scale—$2040-2240

VACANCIES FOR NURSE INSTRUCTORS

at the University Psychiatric Centre. Applicants must be experienced in teaching and psychiatric nursing. The positions provide an outstanding opportunity for fostering nursing in all its aspects.

Salary scale—$2240 - $2340

APPLY DIRECTOR OF NURSES,
Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, Surrey Place, Toronto.

"That silken fragrance she loves to wear"
Parfum
CRÊPE DE CHINE
F. MILLOT
PARIS-FRANCE
Bottled, sealed and packaged in France

ENJOY MORE OF THE BEST IN BERMUDA . . .

Here's the brightest vacation idea under the Bermuda sun! Four famous and utterly different resorts join forces to make your next vacation complete. There's a luxurious beach cabana club, 18 hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, dancing under the stars, riding, cycling, sailing . . . more fun, more sun, more charm and romance than you ever dreamed a single vacation could have. Superb cuisine and service.

Theodore Titze, Gen. Mgr.

No currency restrictions in this sterling area.

BELMONT MANOR & GOLF CLUB
INVERURIE AND COTTAGES
RAVELLO GARDENS
THE REEFS BEACH CLUB

See Your Travel Agent, or call
BERMUDA HOTELS INCORPORATED
William P. Wolfe Organization, Representatives
67 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont, Plaza 3422 48-7RR

LONDON LETTER

In British "Who's Who" Greatness Is Not Measured By The Inch

By P. O'D.

London.

JUST about 100 years ago a Mr. Alfred Baily had the bright idea of publishing a sort of handbook guide to the titled and official classes, and the much brighter idea of calling it "Who's Who". It has been going on ever since, and the 100th annual issue has just appeared—a bulky and expensive volume in striking contrast to the slim original book that sold at half-a-crown.

Baily published "Who's Who" for 45 years, but he never did very much with it. When the copyright was put up for sale by auction, it was bought by the publishing house of Adam and Charles Black for £30. The story goes that young Adam Black, grandson of the founder, met George Whitaker, of the famous "Almanack", at the sale. They agreed not to bid against one another. They tossed for it instead, and Black won—surely one of the luckiest tosses in the history of publishing.

It was Black who extended the scope of "Who's Who" to include "all the most prominent people in the Kingdom". He also drew up the questionnaire, which is still in use, and which permits every entrant to write his own biographical notice. There are thus as many authors as there are entries in the volume—not far short of 40,000 by now.

This seems to guarantee a very considerable initial sale for each issue, though there is of course no compulsion to buy. A serious disadvantage of the system is that, human vanity being what it is, people are tempted to pad up their accounts of themselves—very often in inverse ratio to their importance—so that you find comparative nobodies occupying much more space than the truly eminent.

"Who's Who" would be a much handier work of reference, if the editorial blue pencil were freely used. But think of all the people who would be mortally offended! Think also of the poor editor, who would have to measure greatness by the inch, or fractions thereof. No wonder he shirks the responsibility and leaves it to the contributors!

Health—Or Illness—Surveys?

Health surveys suffer from the defect that, in general, they really are illness surveys, statistical reports of the numbers of people treated for diseases of one sort and another. From such figures you can make a guess at the general standard of health in the whole community. The guess as made by experts has, no doubt, a certain validity, but it is far from conclusive. A man may, without being ill, be at the same time far from really well; and it is just the degree of wellness of the average person that seems the most important conclusion of all to establish.

Health statistics take a long time to collect and compile, I suppose—or do they? At any rate, the annual report of the Ministry of Health, which has just been published, is for the year ended March, 1947. On the whole it is good so far as the incidence of disease is concerned, except in the matter of venereal disease, in which the number of those treated went up very sharply. But this is regarded as a passing, though deplorable, result of the return of so many men from service abroad.

Otherwise, the report is encouraging—more births, fewer deaths, less tuberculosis. But then the report states that the average weight of adults between 25 and 54 fell by about ¾ lb. during the year.

It means that in every 1,000 of the population between those ages there must be a good many who are undernourished. How many, it is, I suppose, impossible to say. But that is what makes one wonder just how well the average well person in this country really is.

Advertising Clean-Up

Few people, beyond those engaged in the poster business, will disagree with the new regulations for the control of such advertising. These came into force at the beginning of August. Thereafter no new advertisement may be displayed in public without the consent of the local planning authority. Existing advertisements are allowed a period of grace, extending in some instances to three years; but all advertisements must be made "clean, tidy, and safe" by November 1st. Sign-painters are going to have a busy time of it.

By way of putting teeth in the new law, offenders will be subject to fines of up to £50 for each offence, with a further penalty of £1 for every day it continues. But naturally a good many exceptions are allowed—signs in enclosed spaces and buildings, where they are not readily visible from the outside, advertisements relating to the land on which they are shown, and advertisements on buildings having to do with the business carried on there. All this is reasonable enough, for otherwise a doctor, for instance, would be debarred from putting up his brass plate, or a church from displaying a notice board.

No doubt attempts will be made and ways will be found to get around some of the regulations, though they seem to have been made both tight and inclusive. The more blatant sort of advertiser will go on trying to dazzle the public eye with his announcements. But his task has been made a lot more difficult and rather dangerous. Besides, even if he succeeds, his splurge will do him little good.

There has been growing up a strong and widespread feeling against the disfigurement of town and country, especially country, by ugly and aggressive advertising. The new Act is really the expression of that feeling, which is the best assurance that it will be made to work.

Archery Decline

With romantic recollections of Cressy and Agincourt in your mind, not forgetting Robin Hood and all the other stout fellows who used to be so deadly with the grey-goose shaft, you might well think that England is still the home and centre of archery—much as, to come down to lesser things, St. Andrews is the home of golf. But this, alas, is not the case. Westward the star of archery has taken its way, along with so many other stars. The Americans are the world's leading archers now—or, at any rate, the most numerous and enthusiastic.

The enthusiasm for archery is no new thing in the United States. Many years ago—before World War I, in fact—I dropped in to the office of a lawyer friend in a Middle Western city, and found him twanging a most impressive new bow. He was planning to hunt cariboo in Alaska—yes, with bow and arrow!

There was to be a whole party of them, toxophilites all. Just what happened to the cariboo, I was never able to discover, but I have no doubt that some of them were turned into venison. At the right distance a clothyard shaft can be a very deadly missile, as mail-clad knights discovered in the days of the Black Prince.

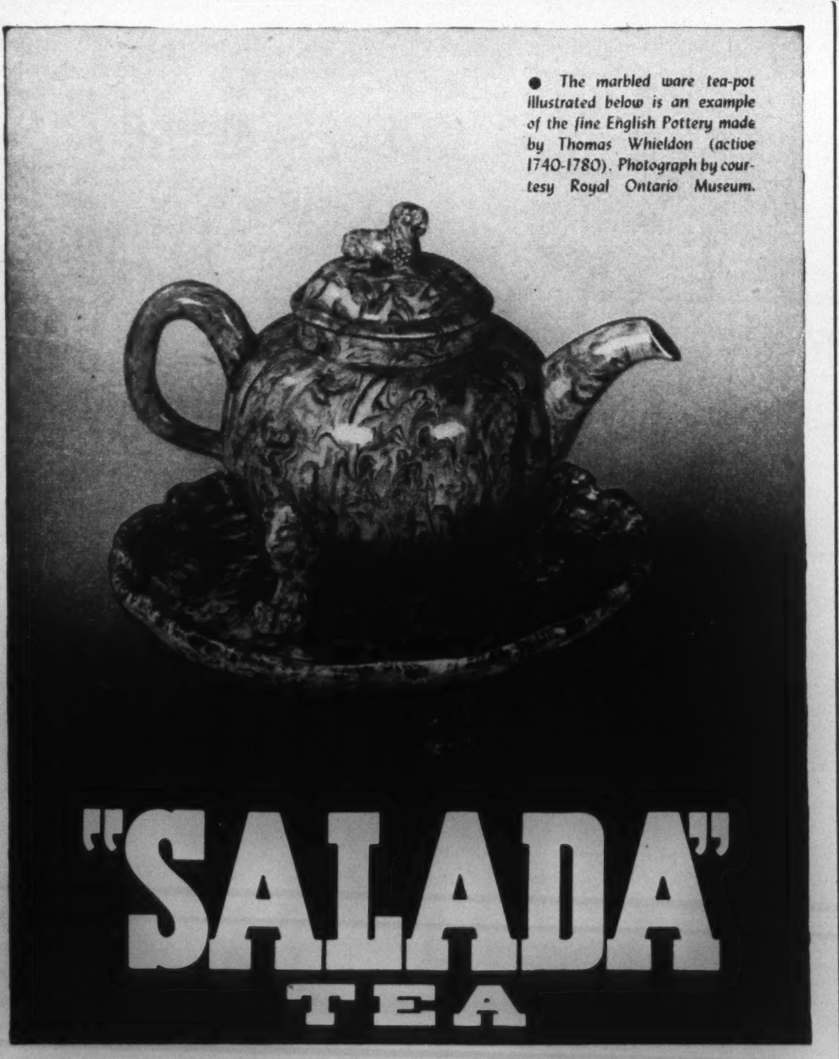
This month the 12th international archery tournament is to be held in the grounds of Dulwich College, London. There the best of England's archers will compete against all comers. It is hoped that they will win at least some of the prizes, but members of the Grand National Archery Society are said to be worried about the decline of the sport in this country. The enormously increased cost of everything connected with the sport has probably had a good deal to do with it. You think twice about loosing off arrows at 12/6 each or 15/-.

Grace Was Peeved

Not even the excitement of the Test Matches has made the public forget the centenary of the birth of W. G. Grace, the huge old man with the great black beard who has been the personification of cricket for at least two generations. Memorial plaques have been placed, speeches made, and countless articles written about him. He has even got into Hansard.

In the House of Commons an enthusiast suggested that there should be a sort of memorial motion, that the House should go on record recognizing the centenary. The Speaker ruled that it would be out of order. If they started that sort of thing for W. G. Grace, he said, there would be other motions about other sportsmen—Don Bradman, for instance. And so did "W. G." get into Hansard, dragging the small but illustrious "Don" along with him, like a dinghy behind a sailing barge. If that isn't immortality, what is?

Stories about "W. G." are legion, but one of the best I have heard was told me by an old Kent cricketer who, as a young man, once caught Grace out by a clever piece of work in the slips. There was a general groan from the crowd, he said, and as the old man left the wicket he stopped for a moment beside the young fielder. "What d'ye mean, you silly young ass," he growled, "catching me out, and disappointing all these nice people who have come to see me bat?" And so indeed they had, said my friend.


● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

MIdway 4969

GENTLE LAXATIVE ANTACID

TAKE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA TONITE

WAKE UP FRESH FULL OF LIFE

My choice is Craven 'A' -always!

Every day the same delightful, fresh Craven 'A' quality. That's what I enjoy so much! They're so smooth . . . and cool . . . with a charm that's all their own. For me — it's Craven 'A'—always.

CRAVEN PLAIN—
without cork tips—
same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

THE OTHER PAGE

This Boy Got a Break

By HORACE BROWN

WHEN the Watkinses learned their boy, Harold, was in trouble, they paid me the compliment of seeking my help and advice. They sat before me, two frightened and lonely people, and told haltingly a story as old as time and as new as today, the story of a boy, their boy, who had, apparently without reason, broken the commandment that says, "Thou shalt not steal". Now Harold was arrested, and was to appear in juvenile court in the morning, as he was not yet sixteen.

I had known the Watkinses for some time, and had found them hard-working and decent. They were interested in bettering their community, and had a particular desire to see something done for the children of the neighborhood. They were buying their own home and asking favors of nobody.

Harold was "big for his age". He seemed intelligent, but he was inclined to keep to himself, to read a great deal and lie around. When speaking to adults, he was "flip", although I personally found his sense of humor rather keen. He had been suspended from school for playing hookey and smoking, and had not confided in his parents. He seemed to have no aim in life. I had employed him several times at odd jobs around the house and grounds, and found him a hard and steady worker. He borrowed good books of mine and consumed them with amazing speed.

And now he was arrested for stealing.

The thefts had been going on for a year-and-a-half. For eighteen months, Harold, at first only fourteen, had led a double life without being suspected. In all, he had made away with some $250 worth of goods from the same firm, a place where he had finally gained steady employment after leaving school. Most of these goods were pawned for insignificant amounts, items like cheap diamond rings and watches. The boy had been so naive he had even pawned them in his own name, although giving a false address! Some of the stolen articles had been simply lost, for Harold had a singular lack of memory and was forever leaving things on streetcars and in theatres. The thefts amounted, I realized, to a very serious offence, one that, had he been a few months older, would have been dealt with harshly in magistrates' court.

We live and work and play with persons and never really come to know them. I had thought the Watkinses to be a firmly-knit family group, sufficient unto itself. Now I discovered that Harold was a child of divorce, that the man I had thought his father was his stepfather. Yet I knew few fathers could have treated their sons better than Jim Watkins had treated Harold. To complicate matters further, Harold's real father was employed by the firm from which Harold had stolen, and it was through his influence that the boy had been taken on in the first place. Apparently many of the articles had been stolen in the earlier phases of the crimes while Harold had been ostensibly visiting his father at his work.

"I can't understand it, Horace," Jim Watkins said. "We've given the boy a good home, and tried to give him a good education. I've never been hard on him. But he does all these things, and does them in such a way that we know nothing about them. How are you going to figure a boy like that?"

I had it all figured, as a matter of fact. It was obvious on the face of it that Harold had a complex about his stepfather. The boy could remember how his mother had had to leave him for hours each day, while she went out to work, and instead of blaming his real father he had held his stepfather responsible for what that poor man had never known.

Questioning as gently as possible, I learnt there was also an unconscious antagonism upon the part of the stepfather. He felt that this boy did not appreciate what was being done for him, and he had apparently let no opportunity go by of telling Harold so.

Feeling resentful, considering himself abused by life, Harold had sought the childish revenge upon society of stealing.

Armed with this background, I went with the mother and stepfather to see Judge Lorne Stewart of the juvenile court in his chambers. We found him a young and alert man, hiding a very human sympathy and understanding behind a grave and judicial air. I laid the entire facts of the case before him baldly.

"It is not for me to say," I ended up, "what should be done with this boy. But I think sending him to Bowmanville until he is 21 would be a mistake. He has committed a very serious crime, and there should be some punishment, but I think he can be saved."

"How?" asked His Honor.

"Well, I am willing to have him paroled into my custody, provided I have full authority, and to find him a job. I would like to see him given an aptitude test to find out for what he is fitted, and I would like him to realize that what he has done has been wrong but that it is in the past, and will be forgotten if it does not happen again."

Judge Stewart smiled.

"I can see you are a perfectionist, Mr. Brown," he chided me gently, "but I am glad you are taking an interest in the boy. While I haven't heard the case, yet, and don't know what disposition I can make of it without all the facts, the juvenile court is not a punitive court. It is a court of rehabilitation. What I am concerned about with Harold is that within a few months he will be sixteen, and out of our hands. Right now I can send him to Bowmanville, where he will learn a trade and be under supervision and discipline until he is of age. The thing that interests me most is your suggestion of an aptitude test. Every boy who comes under our care is given a week's remand, and a psychiatric examination, but we have not yet considered the aptitude test. If the parents are willing to pay for it, I think it can be arranged with a psychiatrist at present conducting courses at the Y.M.C.A. The charge would be, I think, only five dollars."

In court, Harold knew that he was not alone. The Watkinses were not the only ones who had turned up in his hour of trouble. His own father was also there. The boy, I could see, was fighting back tears, but his answers to Judge Stewart were truthful and respectful. In reply to a question from His Honor, he admitted that he had done wrong and deserved to be punished.

"I like that," Judge Stewart told us. "It shows Harold has good in him."

Apart from the attendants, we were the only ones in the courtroom, which was small and had an austere friendliness. It was more like a family gathering than the trying of a criminal case. I thought of the many centres in Canada that still lacked juvenile courts, and of the whole counties in Ontario, as an example, where the Juvenile Delinquency Act is not in operation because it costs a few dollars a year.

Judge Stewart adjourned the case for a week. In that week, Harold was to have his psychiatric examination, and the court was going to follow up my suggestion of an aptitude test.

The results were rather startling. Harold turned out to have the astonishing I.Q. of 124. An exhaustive test of his fitness for things showed a decided inclination towards a highly skilled trade.

Now, nobody, least of all Harold, had even thought of that trade in connection with him.

"I am most impressed with the way this aptitude test idea of yours, Mr. Brown, has turned out," said Judge Stewart. "I hope we will be able to make more extensive use of the idea here in the juvenile court. I am going to parole Harold into your custody, if a job can be secured for him and if he can live at home."

Harold is now working happily. His employers are very satisfied with him, finding him quick to learn and ambitious. As for the boy himself, all he can talk of is his job and how much he likes it.

"You know, Mr. Brown," he said to me quite seriously the other day, "I have a feeling this all happened for the best. I see what a swell guy my stepdad is now, the way he stood behind me when I needed him, even though I didn't deserve it. I want to make my mother happy at home and do things for her, after the trouble I've caused her and the things I realize now she went through for me. I understand better about my real father, and I like him just as much as ever, but I saw him and my stepdad together and I guess I had some wrong ideas. You know, my stepdad even let me use the car the other day. I can't take it out on the main road, because I'm too young for a licence, but I think it was pretty swell of him after what happened, don't you?" I agreed that it was, and he added earnestly, "I don't think I'd ever have known about what I wanted to do in life, if this hadn't happened to me. Maybe it'll turn out to be the best thing that ever could have happened."

NAUSEA caused by sudden changes when flying, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY
...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.
THE WORLD OVER

TAFFETA . . . *seen through a fretwork of lace*

Lace over taffeta . . . black over emerald. The new season relishes double-rich fabrics and colour-quickening contrasts. A late-day dress . . . eye and touch thrilling in the magnificent tradition of long ago. Representative of the fabric-proud fashions from two continents being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition by EATON'S

LONDON LETTER

In British "Who's Who" Greatness Is Not Measured By The Inch

By P. O'D.

London.

JUST about 100 years ago a Mr. Alfred Baily had the bright idea of publishing a sort of handbook guide to the titled and official classes, and the much brighter idea of calling it "Who's Who". It has been going on ever since, and the 100th annual issue has just appeared—a bulky and expensive volume in striking contrast to the slim original book that sold at half-a-crown.

Baily published "Who's Who" for 45 years, but he never did very much with it. When the copyright was put up for sale by auction, it was bought by the publishing house of Adam and Charles Black for £30. The story goes that young Adam Black, grandson of the founder, met George Whitaker, of the famous "Almanack", at the sale. They agreed not to bid against one another. They tossed for it instead, and Black won—surely one of the luckiest tosses in the history of publishing.

It was Black who extended the scope of "Who's Who" to include "all the most prominent people in the Kingdom". He also drew up the questionnaire, which is still in use, and which permits every entrant to write his own biographical notice. There are thus as many authors as there are entries in the volume—not far short of 40,000 by now.

This seems to guarantee a very considerable initial sale for each issue, though there is of course no compulsion to buy. A serious disadvantage of the system is that, human vanity being what it is, people are tempted to pad up their accounts of themselves—very often in inverse ratio to their importance—so that you find comparative nobodies occupying much more space than the truly eminent.

"Who's Who" would be a much handier work of reference, if the editorial blue pencil were freely used. But think of all the people who would be mortally offended! Think also of the poor editor, who would have to measure greatness by the inch, or fractions thereof. No wonder he shirks the responsibility and leaves it to the contributors!

Health—Or Illness—Surveys?

Health surveys suffer from the defect that, in general, they really are illness surveys, statistical reports of the numbers of people treated for diseases of one sort and another. From such figures you can make a guess at the general standard of health in the whole community. The guess as made by experts has, no doubt, a certain validity, but it is far from conclusive. A man may, without being ill, be at the same time far from really well; and it is just the degree of wellness of the average person that seems the most important conclusion of all to establish.

Health statistics take a long time to collect and compile, I suppose—or do they? At any rate, the annual report of the Ministry of Health, which has just been published, is for the year ended March, 1947. On the whole it is good so far as the incidence of disease is concerned, except in the matter of venereal disease, in which the number of those treated went up very sharply. But this is regarded as a passing, though deplorable, result of the return of so many men from service abroad.

Otherwise, the report is encouraging—more births, fewer deaths, less tuberculosis. But then the report states that the average weight of adults between 25 and 54 fell by about ¾ lb. during the year.

It means that in every 1,000 of the population between those ages there must be a good many who are undernourished. How many, it is, I suppose, impossible to say. But that is what makes one wonder just how well the average well person in this country really is.

Advertising Clean-Up

Few people, beyond those engaged in the poster business, will disagree with the new regulations for the control of such advertising. These came into force at the beginning of August. Thereafter no new advertisement may be displayed in public without the consent of the local planning authority. Existing advertisements are allowed a period of grace, extending in some instances to three years; but all advertisements must be made "clean, tidy, and safe" by November 1st. Sign-painters are going to have a busy time of it.

By way of putting teeth in the new law, offenders will be subject to fines of up to £50 for each offence, with a further penalty of £1 for every day it continues. But naturally a good many exceptions are allowed—signs in enclosed spaces and buildings, where they are not readily visible from the outside, advertisements relating to the land on which they are shown, and advertisements on buildings having to do with the business carried on there. All this is reasonable enough, for otherwise a doctor, for instance, would be debarred from putting up his brass plate, or a church from displaying a notice board.

No doubt attempts will be made and ways will be found to get around some of the regulations, though they seem to have been made both tight and inclusive. The more blatant sort of advertiser will go on trying to dazzle the public eye with his announcements. But his task has been made a lot more difficult and rather dangerous. Besides, even if he succeeds, his splurge will do him little good.

There has been growing up a strong and widespread feeling against the disfigurement of town and country, especially country, by ugly and aggressive advertising. The new Act is really the expression of that feeling, which is the best assurance that it will be made to work.

Archery Decline

With romantic recollections of Cressy and Agincourt in your mind, not forgetting Robin Hood and all the other stout fellows who used to be so deadly with the grey-goose shaft, you might well think that England is still the home and centre of archery—much as, to come down to lesser things, St. Andrews is the home of golf. But this, alas, is not the case. Westward the star of archery has taken its way, along with so many other stars. The Americans are the world's leading archers now—or, at any rate, the most numerous and enthusiastic.

The enthusiasm for archery is no new thing in the United States. Many years ago—before World War I, in fact—I dropped in to the office of a lawyer friend in a Middle Western city, and found him twanging a most impressive new bow. He was planning to hunt cariboo in Alaska—yes, with bow and arrow!

There was to be a whole party of them, toxophilites all. Just what happened to the cariboo, I was never able to discover, but I have no doubt that some of them were turned into venison. At the right distance a clothyard shaft can be a very deadly missile, as mail-clad knights discovered in the days of the Black Prince.

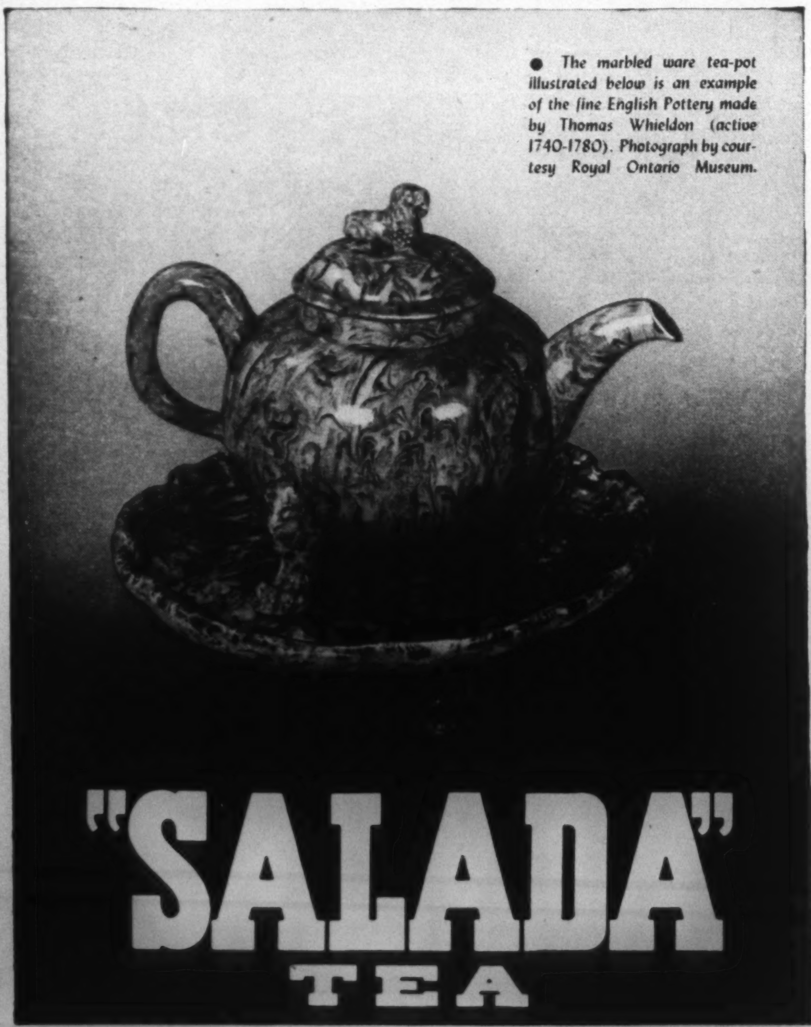
This month the 12th international archery tournament is to be held in the grounds of Dulwich College, London. There the best of England's archers will compete against all comers. It is hoped that they will win at least some of the prizes, but members of the Grand National Archery Society are said to be worried about the decline of the sport in this country. The enormously increased cost of everything connected with the sport has probably had a good deal to do with it. You think twice about loosing off arrows at 12/6 each or 15/-.

Grace Was Peeved

Not even the excitement of the Test Matches has made the public forget the centenary of the birth of W. G. Grace, the huge old man with the great black beard who has been the personification of cricket for at least two generations. Memorial plaques have been placed, speeches made, and countless articles written about him. He has even got into Hansard.

In the House of Commons an enthusiast suggested that there should be a sort of memorial motion, that the House should go on record recognizing the centenary. The Speaker ruled that it would be out of order. If they started that sort of thing for W. G. Grace, he said, there would be other motions about other sportsmen—Don Bradman, for instance. And so did "W. G." get into Hansard, dragging the small but illustrious "Don" along with him, like a dinghy behind a sailing barge. If that isn't immortality, what is?

Stories about "W. G." are legion, but one of the best I have heard was told me by an old Kent cricketer who, as a young man, once caught Grace out by a clever piece of work in the slips. There was a general groan from the crowd, he said, and as the old man left the wicket he stopped for a moment beside the young fielder. "What d'ye mean, you silly young ass," he growled, "catching me out, and disappointing all these nice people who have come to see me bat?" And so indeed they had, said my friend.



● *The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.*

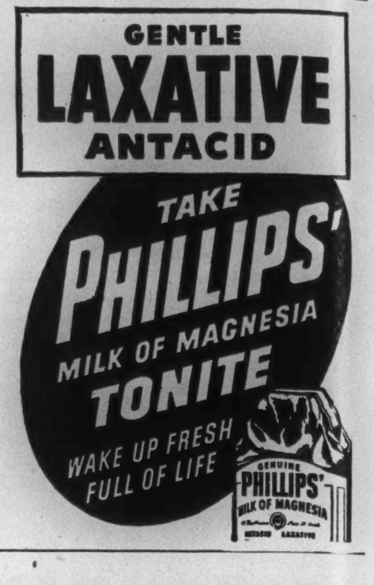
"SALADA"
TEA

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

MIdway 4969



GENTLE
LAXATIVE
ANTACID
TAKE
PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA
TONITE
WAKE UP FRESH
FULL OF LIFE

My choice is Craven 'A' -always!

Every day the same delightful, fresh Craven 'A' quality. That's what I enjoy so much! They're so smooth . . . and cool . . . with a charm that's all their own. For me — it's Craven 'A'—always.

Craven 'A'
will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CRAVEN PLAIN—
without cork tips—
same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

THE OTHER PAGE

This Boy Got a Break

By HORACE BROWN

WHEN the Watkinses learned their boy, Harold, was in trouble, they paid me the compliment of seeking my help and advice. They sat before me, two frightened and lonely people, and told haltingly a story as old as time and as new as today, the story of a boy, their boy, who had, apparently without reason, broken the commandment that says, "Thou shalt not steal". Now Harold was arrested, and was to appear in juvenile court in the morning, as he was not yet sixteen.

I had known the Watkinses for some time, and had found them hard-working and decent. They were interested in bettering their community, and had a particular desire to see something done for the children of the neighborhood. They were buying their own home and asking favors of nobody.

Harold was "big for his age". He seemed intelligent, but he was inclined to keep to himself, to read a great deal and lie around. When speaking to adults, he was "flip", although I personally found his sense of humor rather keen. He had been suspended from school for playing hookey and smoking, and had not confided in his parents. He seemed to have no aim in life. I had employed him several times at odd jobs around the house and grounds, and found him a hard and steady worker. He borrowed good books of mine and consumed them with amazing speed.

And now he was arrested for stealing.

The thefts had been going on for a year-and-a-half. For eighteen months, Harold, at first only fourteen, had led a double life without being suspected. In all, he had made away with some $250 worth of goods from the same firm, a place where he had finally gained steady employment after leaving school. Most of these goods were pawned for insignificant amounts, items like cheap diamond rings and watches. The boy had been so naive he had even pawned them in his own name, although giving a false address! Some of the stolen articles had been simply lost, for Harold had a singular lack of memory and was forever leaving things on streetcars and in theatres. The thefts amounted, I realized, to a very serious offence, one that, had he been a few months older, would have been dealt with harshly in magistrates' court.

We live and work and play with persons and never really come to know them. I had thought the Watkinses to be a firmly-knit family group, sufficient unto itself. Now I discovered that Harold was a child of divorce, that the man I had thought his father was his stepfather. Yet I knew few fathers could have treated their sons better than Jim Watkins had treated Harold. To complicate matters further, Harold's real father was employed by the firm from which Harold had stolen, and it was through his influence that the boy had been taken on in the first place. Apparently many of the articles had been stolen in the earlier phases of the crimes while Harold had been ostensibly visiting his father at his work.

"I can't understand it, Horace," Jim Watkins said. "We've given the boy a good home, and tried to give him a good education. I've never been hard on him. But he does all these things, and does them in such a way that we know nothing about them. How are you going to figure a boy like that?"

I had it all figured, as a matter of fact. It was obvious on the face of it that Harold had a complex about his stepfather. The boy could remember how his mother had had to leave him for hours each day, while she went out to work, and instead of blaming his real father he had held his stepfather responsible for what that poor man had never known.

Questioning as gently as possible, I learnt there was also an unconscious antagonism upon the part of the stepfather. He felt that this boy did not appreciate what was being done for him, and he had apparently let no opportunity go by of telling Harold so.

Feeling resentful, considering himself abused by life, Harold had sought the childish revenge upon society of stealing.

Armed with this background, I went with the mother and stepfather to see Judge Lorne Stewart of the juvenile court in his chambers. We found him a young and alert man, hiding a very human sympathy and understanding behind a grave and judicial air. I laid the entire facts of the case before him baldly.

"It is not for me to say," I ended up, "what should be done with this boy. But I think sending him to Bowmanville until he is 21 would be a mistake. He has committed a very serious crime, and there should be some punishment, but I think he can be saved."

"How?" asked His Honor.

"Well, I am willing to have him paroled into my custody, provided I have full authority, and to find him a job. I would like to see him given an aptitude test to find out for what he is fitted, and I would like him to realize that what he has done has been wrong but that it is in the past, and will be forgotten if it does not happen again."

Judge Stewart smiled.

"I can see you are a perfectionist, Mr. Brown," he chided me gently, "but I am glad you are taking an interest in the boy. While I haven't heard the case, yet, and don't know what disposition I can make of it without all the facts, the juvenile court is not a punitive court. It is a court of rehabilitation. What I am concerned about with Harold is that within a few months he will be sixteen, and out of our hands. Right now I can send him to Bowmanville, where he will learn a trade and be under supervision and discipline until he is of age. The thing that interests me most is your suggestion of an aptitude test. Every boy who comes under our care is given a week's remand, and a psychiatric examination, but we have not yet considered the aptitude test. If the parents are willing to pay for it, I think it can be arranged with a psychiatrist at present conducting courses at the Y.M.C.A. The charge would be, I think, only five dollars."

In court, Harold knew that he was not alone. The Watkinses were not the only ones who had turned up in his hour of trouble. His own father was also there. The boy, I could see, was fighting back tears, but his answers to Judge Stewart were truthful and respectful. In reply to a question from His Honor, he admitted that he had done wrong and deserved to be punished.

"I like that," Judge Stewart told us. "It shows Harold has good in him."

Apart from the attendants, we were the only ones in the courtroom, which was small and had an austere friendliness. It was more like a family gathering than the trying of a criminal case. I thought of the many centres in Canada that still lacked juvenile courts, and of the whole counties in Ontario, as an example, where the Juvenile Delinquency Act is not in operation because it costs a few dollars a year.

Judge Stewart adjourned the case for a week. In that week, Harold was to have his psychiatric examination, and the court was going to follow up my suggestion of an aptitude test.

The results were rather startling. Harold turned out to have the astonishing I.Q. of 124. An exhaustive test of his fitness for things showed a decided inclination towards a highly skilled trade.

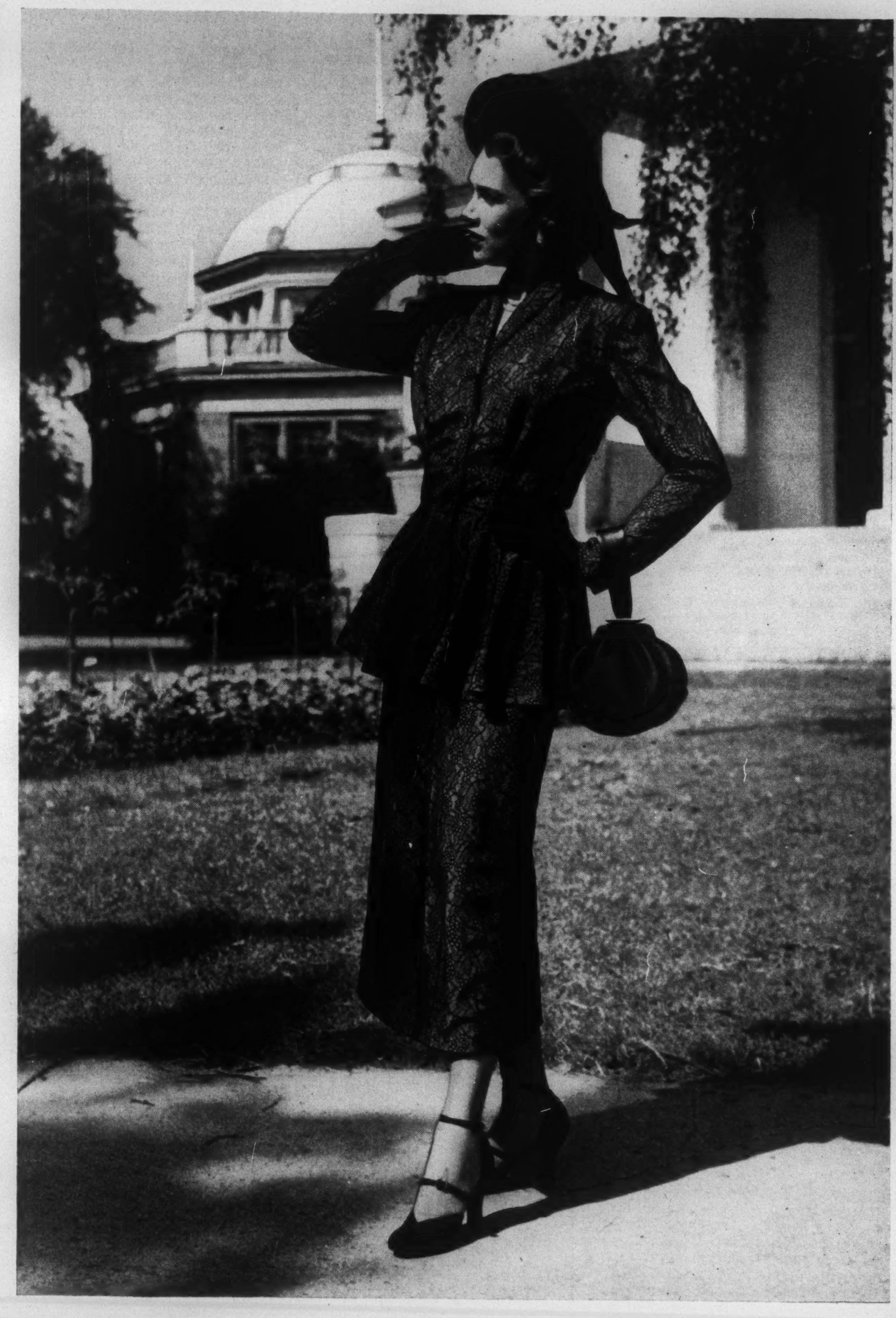
Now, nobody, least of all Harold, had even thought of that trade in connection with him.

"I am most impressed with the way this aptitude test idea of yours, Mr. Brown, has turned out," said Judge Stewart. "I hope we will be able to make more extensive use of the idea here in the juvenile court. I am going to parole Harold into your custody, if a job can be secured for him and if he can live at home."

Harold is now working happily. His employers are very satisfied with him, finding him quick to learn and ambitious. As for the boy himself, all he can talk of is his job and how much he likes it.

"You know, Mr. Brown," he said to me quite seriously the other day, "I have a feeling this all happened for the best. I see what a swell guy my stepdad is now, the way he stood behind me when I needed him, even though I didn't deserve it. I want to make my mother happy at home and do things for her, after the trouble I've caused her and the things I realize now she went through for me. I understand better about my real father, and I like him just as much as ever, but I saw him and my stepdad together and I guess I had some wrong ideas. You know, my stepdad even let me use the car the other day. I can't take it out on the main road, because I'm too young for a licence, but I think it was pretty swell of him after what happened, don't you?" I agreed that it was, and he added earnestly, "I don't think I'd ever have known about what I wanted to do in life, if this hadn't happened to me. Maybe it'll turn out to be the best thing that ever could have happened."

NAUSEA caused by sudden changes when flying, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY ...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves. THE WORLD OVER



TAFFETA . . . *seen through a fretwork of lace*

Lace over taffeta . . . black over emerald. The new season relishes double-rich fabrics and colour-quickening contrasts. A late-day dress . . . eye and touch thrilling in the magnificent tradition of long ago. Representative of the fabric-proud fashions from two continents being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition by EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 28, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Exploration And Refinery Building Help To Fill Canada's Oil Gap

By PHYLLIS AXFORD

Canada can claim the first well exclusively for oil in North America. That was in 1857, but research in the production of oil from coal and tar started five years before, also in Canada. Today, the problem is to find oil to lessen the need for U.S. imports.

Phyllis Axford, in the second of two articles on Canada's oil position, argues that Leduc is not the whole answer. Other fields are needed, for Leduc only produces a drop in Canada's oil bucket. Exploration continues, development of Leduc proceeds rapidly, and the major oil concerns add to their refinery capacity.

IN 1841 Justus Liebig, at the University of Giessen, created a scientific sensation by predicting that oil in the future would be supplied from mineral sources. He had seen gas in China. Up to then adventurer-sailors were still harpooning whale for oil.

Two years later a Canadian, William E. Logan, who was interested in geology, stated his hypothesis that oil was accumulated in the earth in anticlinal or structural accumulation. On Logan's theory, for nearly a century, wildcatters spread across the whole North American continent searching for anticlines, drilling, believing in, and bringing in oil.

Searching for oil is the world's great guessing game, the world's most fascinating gamble. Oil wells are constantly being located at places where no oil wells ought to be, by scientific deduction. Gushers come in yards away from dry holes. They seem to be found on hilltops, creek beds, and under forty feet of sea water. As late as 1927, Ontario oil men were locating wells by using the abacadabra of two electrodes connected by a brass rod. The big well on the Hyde and Egbert farm in Pennsylvania was discovered by a dream. And Jonathan Watson, up to 1871, had located two thousand wells by "spirit control". Today seismograph crews are swarming across the prairies looking for more oil on the proven field of Alberta's Leduc district.

Only when oil was discovered in the bayous and tidewater areas of the Gulf of Mexico did oil men realize that stratigraphy had something to do with oil occurrences, too, thereby bringing in to our continental supply at least five billion more barrels.

Twenty-To-One Chance

It is pretty hard to predict what future discoveries of wells may bring, even in proven districts, when the biggest and wealthiest of the oil companies have to base their discovery and exploration operations on the premise that it's a twenty-to-one chance of striking oil in an actual drilling operation in Canada, thirty-to-one in the United States.

The oil company scientists do state that much more oil is likely to be found in Canada. But that is as far as they will go. Everyone hopes they are right, for much more oil is needed in this country, urgently.

Canada made a second contribution to the great petroleum industry of today. Not only did William Logan draw attention to oil in anticlines, but in August, 1857, J. H. Williams, born in Scotland but living in Hamilton, brought in at Black Creek, in Lambton County, the first commercial well solely for oil on the North American continent. His well came in only shortly before the discovery by E. L. Drake of Titusville, and has been obscured in records because of the sensation created by Drake. Nevertheless the Chatham and Lake St. Clair districts of Ontario pumped up the first oil in North America.

Today, Canadians use up 270,000 barrels of oil a day. Over a 90 per cent of this has to be imported. But high hopes are entertained for the discovery of more producing wells in Alberta to assist in the import problems.

Canada's important Leduc field brings in 10,000 barrels a day. And it is anybody's guess what it may eventually produce. Officials of Imperial Oil, with 66 wells at Leduc, estimate that next year the field will produce double today's output.

This is important to Canada, not only because it contributes to the present limited crude oil supply, but because of its location at the strategic spot where oil once had to be hauled expensively by tank cars across half a continent. Oil has traditionally had to be brought into the prairie regions from as far afield as Texas, Colorado, and the Mid-Continent, sometimes a tank car haul of 2,000 miles. It still has to be imported from United States' sources to fill the gap of unsatisfied demand even with the current output of Leduc field.

In addition, Leduc saves Canada today 30,000 dollars in United States exchange, every day. On Friday, June 18, 1948, in the House of Commons, Hon. C. D. Howe declared:

"The Leduc field may make a difference of a hundred million dollars a year in United States funds to us by 1951."

It is interesting now to review the published statements of Imperial Oil officials since the Leduc discovery. "Within three years, in the Edmonton area, a production of 65,000 to 70,000 barrels a day can be visualized," Imperial's president last year stated. So far, Leduc produces 10,000 barrels a day.

Optimism Tempered

In Calgary at the end of June 1948, Imperial's president, H. Hewetson, said:

"The very great optimism which followed the discovery of Leduc has been tempered by further evidence."

Today, Imperial estimates that Leduc may produce 20,000 barrels a day by next year. Leduc's oil is strategic and helpful, but it still leaves a gap of 250,000 barrels a day to be supplied from other sources for Canadians.

"We feel there is every possibility of finding additional oil reserves," states Dr. O. B. Hopkins, vice-president of Imperial Oil in charge of production. Imperial disposed of its holdings in International Petroleum, to have about 80 million in additional capital available for exploration, development, and refinery expansion work over the next three or four years, in the expectation of great things from Leduc. Imperial alone is spending 20 to 30 million dollars a year in this programme.

The Canadian development department of B.A. Oil has recently been augmented by men from the B.A. United States subsidiary, and several seismographic crews are today scrupulously exploring the Leduc environs for indications.

Gambling On Canada

Imperial Oil, which once carried on extensive exploration operations outside Canada, largely in South America via International Petroleum, today is gambling on Canada. B.A. is pressing its search for oil for Canadians in Canada, too, as well as in areas of the United States.

To evaluate the Leduc discovery, it must be viewed in terms of production from other major oil areas in the world. Leduc produces 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day. Venezuela produces 1,340,000 barrels a day. The Near and Middle East fields produce 1,020,000 barrels a day, at a cost of about 45c a barrel, as against about $3. on this continent. With freight carrying charges added, of course, Middle East oil costs more than $3. in Canada.

In Texas, each well produces 12 to 35 barrels a day, on an average, including strippers. In Venezuela, each well averages 200 barrels a day. In the Middle East, each well produces 4,000 barrels a day, on an average. The prolific production wells are the cheap wells. The whole 84 wells at Leduc produce as much oil a day as 2½ wells in the fabulous Middle East.

Not only has the consumption of crude oil skyrocketed, but the price of crude oil in the United States, which influences the price in Canada, has leaped from $1.25 to $3.00 and more per barrel. This makes it worth while for oil concerns to sink million dollar holes into thirty or forty feet of water in the Texas Gulf with hope of hitting a 50 million barrel reserve. It makes it interesting enough for the industry to go after the 150 million barrel field of underwater oil off California's coast. It makes it economic to operate wells which might have been abandoned due to high cost of operation. It makes it worth while to continue to search for new discoveries all over Canada.

The past few years have seen important improvements in the refining processes and in the portion of oil recovered from the known wells, making valuable economies in Canadian oil production. At one time, a recovery of 20 per cent of the oil in a given field was considered normal. Today, a good oil company is capable of obtaining up to 80 per cent recovery, provided underground conditions are not adverse.

Averting Shortage

In addition to carrying on intensive exploration for new oil wells and new oil fields, the oil industry is doing two things to avert a gasoline and oil shortage among its domestic and industrial clients. Rapid additions are being made to Canadian refinery facilities, embodying improved methods of refining. Imperial Oil will have vital new additions to its refinery facilities this summer. McColl-Frontenac will have additions completed within six months, and B.A. will have new refinery facilities in operation by the latter part of 1949. And arrangements are being made to refine a larger proportion of fuel oil.

It used to be the ideal of good oil companies to refine as high a percentage of "white products" as possible. Last year, however, Imperial and B.A. actually decreased gasoline percentage and increased percentage of distillates of fuels, to produce more furnace oil, more stove oil, more kerosene for jet planes, more diesel fuel and more industrial oils.

Jet planes, powered by kerosene, are unlikely to inspire automobile manufacturers to produce jet-propelled autos in the near future, as far as the oil companies can find out, for jet-propelled autos would be uneconomic for idling along in city traffic. On the contrary, the coming cars will require high octane gasolines, and the plans of Canada's expanding refineries are being laid with an eye to distilling abundant supplies of high octane fuel to power the cars of the future, as well as to refine extra fuel oil and other products now in tight supply.

Steel And Capital Shortage

At the moment, steel shortages and the scarcity of risk capital are retarding plans for a Mediterranean pipeline which would serve Europe and release more Caribbean crude to this continent, and for a pipeline from Leduc, Alberta, to Bismarck, North Dakota, and to Seattle, Washington. There is talk of building a pipeline from Leduc to Regina, and eventually to Winnipeg. This could be laid at the rate of 20 miles a day, once steel quotas and rights of way were cleared, but the projects will take millions of tons of steel, which would have to be released from other essential, planned projects. Within a foreseeable future, though, Canada may be able to export crude oil, by pipeline, to relieve the American spot shortages of the West, and to help balance the essential imports via the Portland-Montreal pipeline, the pipe-

---

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Who Owns the Corporations?

By P. M. RICHARDS

PERHAPS, to many thoughtful people, the most disturbing—because the most fundamental—item of discord in our postwar prospect is the seeming determination of organized labor to force concession after concession from management with little or no regard for what the traffic will stand. War may be averted, even an atomic bomb may perhaps be survived (at least, if it is not we have nothing more to worry about); inflation may be lived through and sound currencies reestablished as they have been before. But this question of the proper division of the fruits of production goes to the very root of our social-economic system. The increase of labor's "take," justified by the use of productive tools of greater power, must not be carried so far as to discourage enterprise or bring the rate of replenishment and increase of capital below the level necessary for the provision of those better tools. If carried too far, obviously industry will wither. And with it, social progress and democratic freedom and opportunity.

Labor is encouraged in its demands by many false notions respecting profits and the ownership of industry. It believes that profits are anti-social (apparently thinking that corporations, unlike individuals, should work without hope of gain!), that profits are much greater than they really are (by counting profits before provision for taxes and requirements for renewal and expansion of plant, and by ignoring bad years), and that these excessive profits go into the pockets of already fat and greedy exploiters of labor.

Small and Large Holdings

Some of the union organizations themselves contribute to these delusions by issuing misleading information. For instance, the July issue of the *Economic Outlook*, published by the C.I.O., devotes itself to the subject of corporation ownership and sets out to combat recent advertisements by managements showing that ownership of many corporations is held by thousands of persons in all walks of life. The C.I.O. cites in particular the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which proudly asserts that the average holding of its stock is about thirty shares. But, says the C.I.O., each of the thirty largest A.T. & T. stockholders owns an average of more than 35,000 shares, and it goes on to imply that these thirty largest stockholders pretty well run the affairs of the vast A.T. & T. and monopolize its earnings.

This is very far from the truth, according to the National City Bank of New York, which analyzes the C.I.O. article in its Monthly Letter for August. The five very largest stockholdings in the telephone company, and a majority of the thirty largest, are not held by individuals but by nominees of trust companies. Stock registered in the names of these nominees is held for the beneficial interest of many thousands of individuals. They get the dividends and also may have an independent voice in determining how stock held for their benefit shall be voted. Others of the very largest holders are typically brokerage firms, insurance companies and investment trusts. Here again the stock is held for the benefit of numerous individuals. The truth is therefore that the real ownership of the A.T. & T. is even more widely distributed than the 723,000 names on the company's stock record books at the end of 1947 would indicate.

Labor's Big Share of Pie

The C.I.O. article further states that two out of every three dollars spent in the United States goes to corporations, and seems to imply that there is something nefarious about the distribution of the money corporations take in. In answer to this the National City Bank points to U.S. Department of Commerce compilations on the disposal of money originating in corporate business. The department's data for 1947, just available, show that 73.1 per cent of corporate business income in the U.S. last year was paid out in wages and salaries, 10.4 per cent went to cover income tax, 5.9 per cent was paid in dividends, interest took 1.0 per cent, and 9.6 per cent was ploughed back into the business. How much larger a share of the pie does the C.I.O. think should be paid to employees?

The picture that the C.I.O. draws — of autocratic monopoly crushing down the worker and snuffing out the small businessman—is one that cannot be reconciled with the 31,000,000 passenger cars on the road, the 36,500,000 telephones in service, the 68,000,000 radios, and the electrical appliances and gadgets beyond all count in American homes, says the National City Bank. It adds that the shoe fits much better on a thoroughly "planned," socialized, or communized economy. There the fact of concentrated authority, in "a relatively small group of people," is beyond cavil. Whether the public gains or loses by such socialization depends of course on the degree of progressiveness and efficiency with which the industries are run. But even if soundly run, socialized industries too must withhold some portion of the earnings from distribution for renewal and expansion of plant.

The small percentage of profits which shareholders under private enterprise take for their own use, and do not plough back by way of reinvestment, surely seems a small price to pay for the dynamic quality inherent in the capitalistic system.

line to Sarnia, and the tankers to Toronto, improving Canada's oil bargaining position in case of crisis.

Oil authorities agree that spot shortages of gasoline and fuel oils may occur in some parts of Canada next winter, but there will be no general shortage. Last year some parts of the Middle Western United States experienced a gasoline shortage, as did New England an oil shortage, but this year, supplies are apportioned more equitably. American spot shortages, if continued, are bound to be felt in Canada, as so much of Canada's oil originates in the United States.

There is no cause for consumer alarm in the matter of fuel oil supplies, the major oil companies assert, if the consumers have contracts with any of the large oil companies. That is unless the Berlin shuffle by air has to continue all winter. Those who have contracts with jobbers may not be so fortunate. Some jobbers have not yet made continuing plans to obtain their oil supplies for the coming season. Unless more progress is made proportionately in the mild weeks remaining, some jobbers and jobbers' customers may find themselves taking pot luck with fuel oil this winter.

Small Business Goes Short, Big Schemes Get Savings

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The rate of capital formation—how much money is saved by individuals and companies—and the direction of the flow of those savings are two important factors in the long run development of any economy.

Mr. Marston looks at postwar capital formation and argues that there is a trend now discernible: the accumulated savings of the community tend to flow to large projects, while small businesses, playing a key-role in any free enterprise economy, may find it increasingly difficult to get capital.

London.

CAPITAL formation is a subject better suited to a weighty book than to a brief article, but a few observations on the general factors concerned may be appropriate just now. For one thing, the economic activity of the whole western world is largely dependent on the willingness and ability of American businesses to continue to finance new capital propects of "boom" proportions. Another topical question is the prospect of success in obtaining new industrial capital through the world's stock exchanges, now that most stock markets are unsettled and reluctant to take risks.

When there is so much rehabilitation and development work to be done, and yet many peoples are dissatisfied with their standards of living, there is the chronic problem, how much of national resources should be devoted to investment for future prosperity, how much to consumption for present wellbeing. The ideas and policies of many governments may be out of date in a few years unless those governments allow for the different answers to this last question in different countries, for the relative importance of the nations will be profoundly affected thereby.

Nothing like complete statistics are available to show what proportion of current wealth is set aside in the various countries for new investment. Roughly speaking, 20 per cent is reckoned a fairly high figure. It appears that the fast-industrializing countries of eastern Europe devote about that proportion of their resources to new capital formation. In Britain, by comparison, despite the high percentages indicated in official surveys, independent estimates have put net investment in 1947 at only 3 per cent. Such disparities will soon, of course, be reflected in national production figures.

Widest attention naturally focusses on the two giant regions, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Both are making huge strides forward, with America still well in the lead. But some American estimates put Russia's rate of new capital formation so high that a setback such as a slump in the U.S. might allow the U.S.S.R. to draw level.

Direction Of Flow

Capital formation is not, however, a matter of statistics. The direction of development is as important as the rate of development. Capital expenditure on atomic energy for atombombs pays no dividends; but the country that first harnesses this new force for general industrial purposes will reap a fabulous reward. Again, a country where luxuries are booming and capital is thus attracted into luxury industries is not necessarily furthering its long-term development in accumulating new capital.

Capital goods are not separate and distinct from the labor which works them or competes with them. The high degree of mechanization in America, compared with Europe, is partly due to the relative scarcity of manpower to develop the vast resources of the American continent, in contrast with the abundance which in many European countries has left millions at a low standard of living on the land. Where wages are very low there is correspondingly little incentive to install expensive machinery to replace manual work. So one would expect to see relatively less rapid mechanization, say, in India than in Australia.

There are differences between countries, and there are differences between industries within countries; there are also differences between units within industries. In this last respect the technique of investment itself is becoming increasingly important. The investing public, and the big institutional investors, are well aware of the tendency of industry and commerce to concentrate in fewer and bigger hands.

They are therefore reluctant to risk their savings or resources in businesses which, whatever their individual merit, may be squeezed out by large-scale rivals. They incline to subscribe to shares in big companies which need more capital rather than in small companies newly floated.

The relation between private industry and government varies from place to place, and from time to time. In general, the capital projects undertaken by governments form an expanding proportion of total investment. Often, they are in the form of public works of a socially desirable character, but industrial projects—power plants, dams, irrigation schemes—figure prominently even in those countries which adhere firmly to private enterprise.

There seems to be a general trend perceptible in the world, irrespective of ideologies. In some countries nearly all the people's real savings—whether in the form of voluntary "savings" or of taxation is no matter—flow through official channels to planned destinations and purposes.

In other countries only a moderate proportion of real savings goes through such channels, but much of the remainder is handled by the big financial institutions and by the big industrial and trading corporations. What the individual forgoes in consumption tends—though in widely varying degrees in different countries—to be canalized and concentrated, to be used in bulk for relatively few large projects rather than a vast variety of small ones. However, for many years at least, the exceptions will be a multitude: the small company will still get capital through the stock exchange, or by shorter-term advances from its bank.

LEON ALLEN NIX, B.Sc., MF.

CONSULTING FORESTER AND
LOGGING EXPERT OFFERS
SKILLED ASSISTANCE IN FOREST PROBLEMS

Cost and economic studies of forest operation.
Forest management and silvicultural practice.
Logging engineering - Surveying and Mapping

TIMBER

Valuation and Appraisal
Volume and Quality estimates
Farm Woodlot Management

BACKED BY 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT
INDIAN GROVE - PORT CREDIT, ONT.
Phone 4371

DO YOU USE
COIN WRAPPERS?

We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.

Ask for samples and prices on coin wrappers as well as on NATIONAL Safety Seal Envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION
PRINTERS
TORONTO—ADELAIDE 7861
MONTREAL—LANCASTER 9119

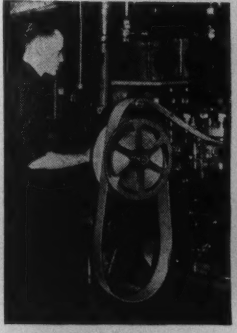
working with Canadians in
every walk of life
since 1817

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
BANK OF MONTREAL

Anaconda CO-OPERATES WITH INDUSTRY

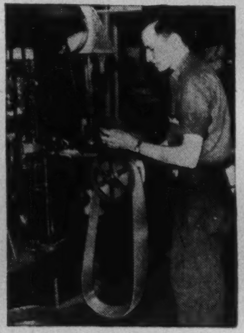
CANADIAN
35
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK

A truck load of Anaconda metal about to start on its way to the consumer—in this case the Canadian General Electric Company Limited where it will be used in the manufacture of hundreds of articles including lamp bases, eyelets and fuse plugs.

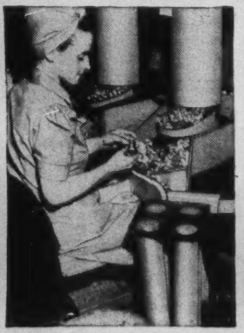


Strip Brass goes into this 7½ ton automatic press and 220 standard lamp base shells per minute come out.

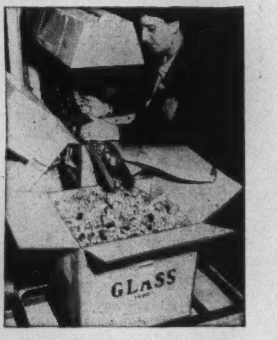
Brass lamp base shells being fed into a trim and threading machine and then into piercing dies.



Strip Brass goes into this press and electric fuse shells come out at the rate of 4,000-5,000 per hour.



Assembling electric fuse plugs. Brass shells, porcelain, zinc and pyrex are the other component parts.



Lights and mirrors in this modern machine permit lamp bases to be inspected from six different angles.

Electric Lights for Canada

Co-operation in industry has always led to progress. The production of Strip Brass by Anaconda for use in the electrical industry is just one example of such co-operation but, because of it, the many benefits of electrical illumination are available to millions of Canadians.

Copper has always been the basic metal of the electrical industry; for Copper, of all commercial metals, has the highest electrical conductivity. But high conductivity is only *one* of Copper's distinctive qualities. With its alloys, Bronze and Brass, it is highly resistant to corrosion. It is readily workable . . . extremely ductile . . . unusually durable.

ANACONDA
Copper and Brass

Anaconda
COPPER & COPPER ALLOYS

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ont.
Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Bldg.

SINCE 1922 HEADQUARTERS IN CANADA FOR COPPER AND BRASS

NEWS OF THE MINES

U.S. Company Prepares To Develop Big Quebec Titanium Deposit

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE industrial mineral field in the province of Quebec, has long offered a challenge to the prospector and developer, and recent reports that facilities were being provided for the development in an important way of the Allard Lake ilmenite deposits, (one of the titanium-bearing ores found in Canada) located about 12 miles north of Havre St. Pierre on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which were discovered a couple of years ago, is of international interest. These large deposits of ilmenite, used at present as an alloying agent in steels and as a pigment, are described as the largest potential source of the ore in Canada, and one of the most important in the world. They are controlled, and will be developed by Kennco Exploration Limited, Canadian subsidiary of the American-owned Kennecott Copper Corporation — biggest American producer of copper—Premier Duplessis, has announced. According to the Quebec announcement the Kennco Company plans to expend about $25,000,000 for a 27-mile railway into the area from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the building of a refinery at Sorel, to treat the ore electrolytically. Eventually it is expected the total expenditure in developing the deposits will run into $150,000,000 and require a minimum of 500,000 electrical horsepower.

•

The discovery of the titanium-bearing ore at Lake Allard, about 400 miles north-east of Quebec City, was made in 1946 by engineers who were seeking copper. Aid in testing ore from the discovery was given by the government and the Kennco Company has been active since that time investigating its possibilities. Newspaper reports describe the two-year old find as being "enormous" and "millions of tons". The Bureau of Mines, Ottawa, in its 1946 report stated, "the largest potential source of ilmenite is the recently discovered Allard Lake ilmenite deposits from which only experimental shipments have been made. These deposits are very large, though their full extent is not yet known. The ore as exposed in hills and ridges contains several million tons above ground levels," and also points out that its convenient location near ocean port will permit large-scale development when there are sufficient market outlets.

•

Canada's production of titanium ore all comes from Quebec, and in 1946 amounted to only 1,406 tons valued at $7,735, but in 1943, output was 69,437 tons worth $308,290. During recent years the only production has been from the St. Urbain deposits, on the St. Lawrence, 60 miles below Quebec City. Small shipments were previously made from the Ivry deposits, 65 miles north of Montreal. Titanium-bearing ores found in Canada are of two classes, ilmenite and titaniferous magnetite, the latter being more abundant and occurring more widely in the Dominion than does ilmenite. It, however, is not used in this country at present as a source of titanium. Large deposits of titaniferous magnetite occur at Mine Centre in Northwestern Ontario, in the southern part of Hastings county, north of Belleville, Ontario; at Desgrosbois, 65 miles north of Montreal, and on the Saguenay River near Arvida, Quebec.

•

The two main uses for ilmenite are as an alloying agent in steels and as a pigment. At Niagara Falls, N.Y., ferro-titanium and ferro-carbon-titanium alloys are being made from it for use in improving the quality of steel. By far the larger part of ilmenite, consumed in the world, however, is used to make pigment, titanium white. New uses for this pigment are being found constantly and the demand continues to increase rapidly. To the present the substantial amounts of titanium white used in Canada have been imported from the United States. In 1945 and 1946 the yearly imports, with a small amount coming from the United Kingdom, exceeded $[illegible],000,000. Normally much of the ore for the United States plants was Travancore sand from India, which is well suited to the process at present in use. Since achieving dominion

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

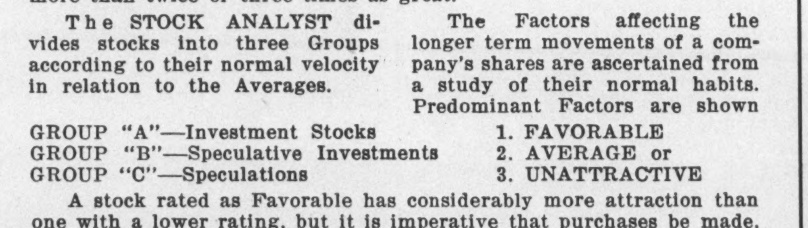
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

				Averages		C.I.L.	
PRICE	-	$21.50 bid					
YIELD	-	3.7%	Last 1 month	Down	3.5%	Down	10.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	143	Last 12 months	Up	3.5%	Down	6.7%
GROUP	-	"A"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	32.8%
RATING	-	Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	25.6%



SUMMARY:—This company has some 27 plants across Canada in which are manufactured nylon, cellophane, paints, plastics, chemicals, explosives, ammunition, salt, etc. Such great diversification provides considerable stability of earnings and a certain lack of speculative appeal to the shares. In addition, there are over 7,000,000 common shares outstanding (in addition to the $4,650,000 preferred,) making it necessary to have very considerable buying or selling before large fluctuations could occur.

Two years ago the old shares were split 10 for 1 but the new shares have not exceeded the price reached by the old in 1946 when the latter touched 253. The chart above provides for the split.

Based on apparent annual dividend of 80c the yield is slightly under 3¾% which is considerably less than that of the average common stock today. C. I. L. has had no fixed dividend rate in the past, but as there have been consistent increases during recent years it is natural for the shares to sell on a low yield basis.

There is no reason to expect any drastic departure from its stock habits of the past several years. When available on a better than 4% yield basis, the stock is usually attractive for the conservative buyer.

Government and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Dominion Securities Corpn.
Limited

announce the
removal of their offices to
the new Bank of Montreal Building
50 King Street West

Our telephone number
Waverley 3681 is unchanged

WANTED — EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

(With Sales Experience)

Food manufacturing firm, largest in its field in Canada, seeks services of high-class man with sales-executive experience and administrative ability. Conversational French an advantage. This position offers excellent opportunity for man of initiative, sound judgment and attractive personality, aged 30-35. Initial salary $4,000.00 upwards depending on experience and qualifications. Members of our organization have been advised of this advertisement. Apply Box 111, Saturday Night, giving full details, including copy references and snapshot.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
-LIMITED-

DIVIDEND NOTICE

CLASS "A" COMMON

The Directors of this Company today declared a dividend of $1.00 per share payable on the 15th of September, 1948, to Shareholders of record August 31st, 1948.

CLASS "B" COMMON

The directors also declared an interim dividend of 25c per share—as Dividend No. 39—payable on the 15th of September, 1948, to Shareholders of record August 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 13th, 1948.

Complete Production
SERVICE *on your*
**ADVERTISING
AND PUBLICATION
PRINTING**
SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS SNP
Telephone ADelaide 7361

Sicks'

SICKS' BREWERIES
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 77) of 25 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding has been declared payable on the thirtieth day of September, 1948, next to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirtieth day of August, 1948.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta,
August 11th, 1948.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND BUDGET

Peace of mind depends largely on planning what you can save and saving what you plan. That's "budgeting." Open a Canada Permanent savings account. Regular deposits should be part of your plan. 2% paid on savings. Withdrawals by cheque.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1948 was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 1, 1948, to Shareholders of record at 3.00 p.m. on August 23rd, 1948.

The Directors desire to point out that railway operations for the first half of the current year have contributed nothing to the payment of this interim dividend. Continuing increases in the cost of materials and supplies, and heavy increases in wages (retroactive to March 1st) which alone will aggregate annually $27,200,000, or more than the net railway earnings for the previous year, have completely offset the increase in freight rates which became effective on April 8th. An application for a further increase in rates became inperative and application has now been made to the Board of Transport Commissioners for a twenty per cent increase including an interim increase of fifteen per cent pending final disposition by the Board.

By order of the Board.

Frederick Bramley,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1948.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market on Dead Centre

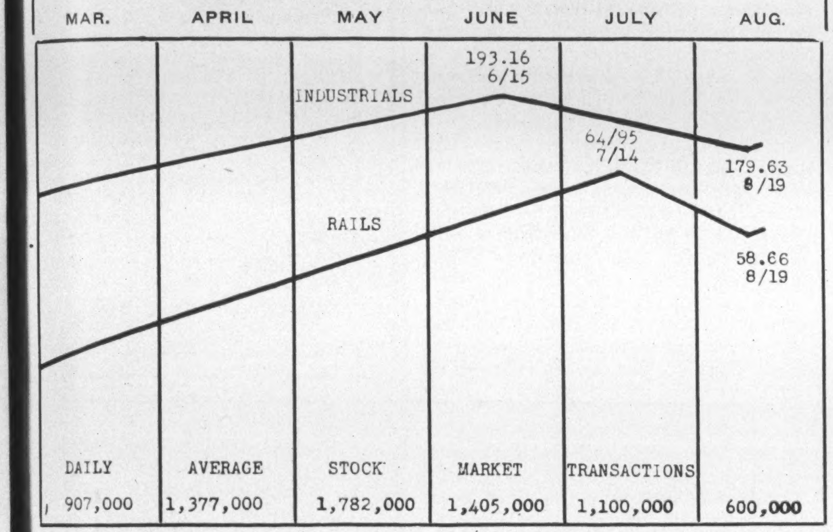
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Following price recession of over nine weeks' duration, stocks have gone fairly dead, from a trading standpoint, at recent low levels of 183/177 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. It was the 183/175 range that our Forecast of July 10 set up as normal limits to a technical correction of the preceding four-month advance. Now that the market has entered into this zone, it is natural that transactions should dry up until the next strong political or economic impulse is witnessed to shake it off dead centre. What this development may be is problematical. In view of continued good earnings, with indications that many of the durable goods companies will do even better in the last half, we are of the opinion, however, that real market strength could develop should the Berlin blockade be satisfactorily erased as an issue. Negotiations on this matter should soon come to a head—pro or con.

In any event, we continue our advice of recent weeks, namely, that where cash reserves are excessive, or for those who do not care to carry any insurance against the war risk while the Berlin blockade is being settled, we would regard the current weak spell as an opportune time to build up positions.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



status, India is reported to have discouraged exporting the ore and insisted that the concessionaires of their deposits install refineries in India. The big expense involved found the U.S. and U.K. reluctant to meet this demand. Now it is expected the Quebec deposits will make the North American continent absolutely self-sustaining with respect to titanium, and the Quebec premier is reported as remarking that "this project is just a small beginning of gigantic developments of which the province and more particularly the Saguenay county will benefit."

•

A dividend of eight cents per share will be paid by Normetal Mining Corporation on September 30, bringing disbursements for the year to that date to 18 cents per share, compared with a payment of 10 cents in 1947. Net profit for the first half of the year was 18.6 cents per share, against 14.2 cents for the corresponding period in 1947. The recent advance in the price of zinc and copper should help earnings in the final half of the year, and might even mean a larger distribution in the last quarter.

•

Underground work during the first six months of 1948 on the deep levels at the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining property continued to yield satisfactory results, comparable in footage and grade to that opened up last year. On the five levels from the 46th to 54th, 1,213 feet of additional ore has been developed, having an average cut grade of $37.50 per ton, over an average width of three feet. In the whole of 1947, a total of 2,435 feet was opened grading $36.75 per ton across 3.5 feet. As announced at the annual meeting 1948 is a year of preparation, with a large amount of capital work planned to improve the efficiency of handling ore underground, and to enlarge and improve the ventilation system to take care of the added new levels. The No. 1 winze is being raised 160 feet, where a new electric hoist will be installed and the winze equipped with combination skips and cages. Ore passes are being raised and hoist and crusher station excavated. When this work is completed, ore will travel mechanically from the bottom workings through three hoisting lifts to the mill. Output for the half-year was $740,060 from 47,079 tons, or $15.72 per ton, as against $915,491 from 47,156 tons, an average of $19.41 per ton, in the six months ended June 30, 1947. Net earnings for the six months are estimated at 2.09 cents per share, inclusive of 0.62 cents per share to be obtained through the government's cost-aid plan. In the first six months of 1947 earnings were 5.20 cents per share. This high figure was due to the treatment of a relatively large quantity of exceptionally rich ore, and in the intervening 12 months costs of labor and supplies have increased substantially.

•

A decline of 1⅞ cents an ounce in the New York price of silver was recently reported. This was the first change in silver quotations since November 3, 1947, when the price was raised to 74⅝ cents. The last previous decline in the quotation was posted September 2, 1947. The 1947 price range in silver was from a high of 86¼ March 6 to a low of 59¾ June 20.

•

Ontario's gold mines produced bullion valued at $350,047,993 during the first half of 1948, an increase of 1.56 per cent over the comparative figure of the previous year. The percentage increase over 1947 is estimated at 3.82 per cent in tonnage treated, 1.48 per cent in gold recovered and 42.95 per cent in silver recovered, the Department of Mines reports. Notwithstanding a slight increase in the average grade of ore treated, the industry recorded a drop in production for the month of June. Bullion valued at $5,875,390 was the lowest figure reported since February of this year. Grade of ore averaged $8.45 and was the highest since April, 1948. The number of wage earners employed reached the highest figure, 12,811 since February of this year.

•

The permanent camp and plant buildings at Discovery Yellowknife Mines, where production is scheduled for May, 1949, have been completed, and rock excavation for the mill and mill power plant is underway. A townsite has been surveyed and four residences constructed to date. J. C. Byrne, president, reports that the diesel electric power plant to operate the crushing plant, mill, and mine hoist, has arrived at Yellowknife. The mill machinery and equipment purchased for treasury stock from private United States interests have been completely dismantled and crated, ready for shipment from Helena, Montana. It is estimated $360,000 is required to put the property into production, including the purchase of mine and mill supplies and spare parts for an eighth-month period, which must be delivered prior to production. Negotiations for the necessary finances are proceeding.

•

A registration statement filed by St. Anthony Mines Ltd. with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. has been accepted, and it covers 1,088,943 shares, to be offered at 40 cents a share. Old Colony Securities Ltd., Toronto, has been named as the underwriter and will receive a commission of 10 cents a share on the sales of the stock. The company owns a former gold producer in the Sturgeon River area, Northwestern Ontario, inactive since 1942, and proceeds from the sale of the shares will be utilized for resumption of operations. The property has been developed to a depth of 1,000 feet, and is equipped with a 200-ton mill from which close to $2,000,000 has been produced. It is estimated 64,264 tons of ore are in sight, grading $16.25, uncut of which 7,763 tons is broken, grading $11.95, uncut. Probable ore is estimated at 22,490 tons, grading $14.83, uncut.

•

Active search is being carried out by the staff of Berens River Mines (which now includes the Canadian exploration staff of Newmont Mining Corporation) for a new mine. It is expected that all ore will have been exhausted by the middle of September at the property, 10 miles east of Favourable Lake, in the Patricia district, and the impending shut down is not unexpected, the mine having been on a salvage basis for some months. The operation has been a profitable one, despite the remoteness of its location, production in the past nine years having had a value of approximately $9,000,000. The mine was opened to a depth of 3,250 feet in the main shaft area. When milling stops, the plant will be dismantled and all salvable equipment and material transported to Berens River post on Lake Winnipeg where they will be stored. It is the intention to retain sufficient mining and milling equipment to commence a new operation and the balance, with the remaining materials and supplies, will be sold.

•

The mill at Powell Rouyn Gold Mines has been placed in operation and an agreement concluded with Donalda Mines to treat the latter's ore, with deliveries commencing probably in September. Negotiations for similar contracts with other mines in the area are under way. In the meantime, the Powell mill will treat part of its own output until such time as normal shipments to the Noranda smelter are resumed or additional custom milling contracts are secured. An operating loss of $19,120 is reported for the three months ending June 30, but L. M. Keachie, president, expects the amount of government assistance will go far towards meeting the loss for the period.

•

Good progress is reported in completing the Silanco Mining and Refining Company smelter to its initial stage of a Speiss plant, Salter A. Hayden, president advises. Production is expected late in August or early in September. Once the smelter is completed as a Speiss plant, plans will be laid for its ultimate completion. During 1947 a quantity of concentrates was sold to Shepherd Chemical Company, and the company resumed operations at the Colonial mill, treating ore on a customs basis for other producers in the area. It is hoped that there will be sufficient ore of other producers to be treated to keep this mill in more or less constant operation. As of March 31, 1948, the company's balance sheet shows current assets of $165,183, against curent liabilities of $17,230.

Abitibi—

One of The World's Largest Producers of Newsprint

Canadian newsprint production in 1948 to July 31st has recorded further advances over last year's high levels.

The price of newsprint advanced from $96 to $100 per ton N.Y. as of August 1st last.

Abitibi earnings and assets provide substantial security for the interest and principal of its First Mortgage Bonds. In 1947 Bond interest was earned over 11 times after depreciation.

We offer as principals:—

Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds

Due April 1st, 1967

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 97.50 and interest to yield 3.68%

Detailed information gladly furnished upon request.

Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London Eng

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

Members of The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

and

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & RATCLIFFE

Members of The Toronto Stock Exchange

announce the removal of their offices

from

Metropolitan Building, 44 Victoria Street, Toronto

to the new

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
50 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Importance Of Good Housekeeping In Reducing The Fire Waste

By GEORGE GILBERT

Evidently the people generally do not realize that they themselves must foot the bill for the fire waste, for the amount of the fire losses measures the amount which, in addition to a sum for expenses and a possible profit, the insurance companies must collect in premiums if they are to remain solvent.

If the public understood that the higher the fire losses go, the higher must go the cost of fire insurance, that the cost of fire insurance enters into the price of virtually every article purchased, they would certainly take a more active interest in fire prevention measures.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

You can't read the
FUTURE in the stars.
Protect it with
INSURANCE

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

FIDELITY
Insurance
Company of Canada

Consult your agent or broker as you would your doctor or lawyer

TORONTO

AS IT is only by reducing the heavy drain on the country's resources caused by the annual fire loss that the cost of fire insurance can be brought down, and as the cost of insurance enters into the price charged for virtually every article purchased, the public generally, whether insured or not, have a direct interest in fire prevention measures. Poor housekeeping has become an increasing cause of fire loss in the past few years, and calls for remedial action on the part of those responsible for the operation and maintenance of all types of burnable property.

While architects and engineers can design and erect buildings in the interest of fire safety, and while the defects of old buildings in that respect can be remedied, the fact remains that if the operation and maintenance of such property are left to chance, the effect of the precautionary measures is nullified and the stage is set for a continuance of the excessive annual fire waste. Proper operation and maintenance simply mean good housekeeping in the home, the shop, the factory, the office, the theatre, the hotel, the public building, or any other structure exposed to the fire hazard. This phase of loss prevention was emphasized by the committee on building construction, operation and protection at President Truman's Conference on Fire Prevention.

Safety Fundamentals

Certain fundamentals in operation and maintenance of fire safety are common to all types of buildings and occupancies. They include supervision, organization, education and training of personnel, good housekeeping, precautions against smoking, care and restriction in the use of flammable liquids, open flames and lights, and the maintenance of buildings, service equipment and fire protective equipment in serviceable and operative condition.

There is no doubt that the very occurrence of fire is largely influenced by the extent to which the management directs its attention to fire safety. Management is called upon to closely supervise all operations and personnel and be particularly attentive to elimination of fire hazards. The institution and successful carrying out of a fire safety program is strongly urged by fire prevention authorities. It is not enough simply to install such a program, it is necessary to see the job through, which calls for alert interest and continued supervision.

An essential part of a fire safety program is the training and education of the personnel in fire protection principles and practices. In a large organization, it may be advisable to establish a separate department in charge of a fire protection expert, who should have the necessary responsibility and authority to direct and enforce necessary fire safety measures. In smaller organizations, department heads, after being trained themselves, may be utilized to train other employees. Lectures and short courses by qualified persons from the outside may be arranged for.

A fire safety program may include the holding of periodic instruction meetings, lectures, employment of visual education, bulletin board notices, instruction sheets, payroll envelope stuffers, and well placed signs designating location of fire fighting equipment, exits, building service controls and areas or rooms of special hazards, etc.

When Fire Occurs

Personnel training should also include instruction in the proper procedure in case of fire. The importance of notifying the fire department as soon as fire is discovered should be stressed. During periods of alteration and repair, the workmen, whether employees of the plant or of outside contractors should be required to comply with the fire safety regulations of the plant.

Where there is a plant fire brigade, its training should be a part of the personnel program. Training and instruction are needed in the care and handling and location of fire-fighting equipment, methods of fire fighting, safeguarding of undamaged property and in assisting occupants to evacuate the premises. It is important that all watchmen be included in training programs and be given special instructions in proper emergency procedures when in sole charge of the premises.

It is likewise important that all buildings of a plant be maintained in good repair and that protective features in the design and construction are not impaired or destroyed by building alterations, ornamentation, changes in occupancy, etc. The major structural parts of the building should be maintained in good repair and the fire resistive character not adversely altered. Fire doors on division walls and partitions and elevator doors are important features for retarding the spread of fire and for the protection of the occupants. Their function is not only to confine fire to its area of origin, but also to retard the fire's spread by elimination of draft and to afford safe passage for occupants.

Heating Hazards

Heating equipment of buildings contributes to the fire hazard and accordingly needs careful and competent supervision. Sources of trouble include obstructed, dirty or defective chimneys and flues, improper combustion of fuel, inadequate ventilation, poorly located fuel tanks, oil leaks, combustibles stored too near to boilers, furnaces and steam pipes, and the use of combustible containers for ashes.

Fires attributed to failure of electrical equipment or to faulty installations have in recent years caused the heaviest property losses. All electrical equipment should be periodically inspected by qualified electrical inspectors. All electric motors should be protected against the danger of becoming overheated and burning out and setting fire to any adjacent combustible material. Many fires classed among those arising from unknown causes have undoubtedly originated in this way. Safety fuses are now available at very low cost which afford protection against this hazard. It is also important that electric power be controlled by centralization switches which can be opened when power is not in use.

With respect to smoking and the careless use of matches in business establishments, while fire preventionists do not condemn smoking, they urge that proper precautions should be taken and that smoking should be restricted to safe places and where suitable equipment is provided for disposal of burned matches and butts. In the industrial and commercial field, control of smoking may be effected by cooperation between management, employee unions and the public in general. Prohibition of smoking in dangerous areas may be effected by adoption of municipal ordinances. New York, it appears, has an ordinance against smoking in places of public assembly, and has been successful in a campaign against smoking in retail stores, etc.

•

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain a report on the business and financial standing of a company called the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, whose head office is in Toronto. Is it an old-established company, is it regularly licensed, and has it a deposit with the government?

L.M., Brantford, Ont.

Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, with head office in Toronto, is one of the London & Lancashire group of companies. It was incorporated and commenced business in 1873. It operates under provincial charter and not under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in Ontario, and has a deposit with the provincial government of $40,000 for the protection of policyholders. Latest published government figures are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. At that date its total admitted assets were $298,397, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $66,091, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $232,306. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $45,560, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. In 1946 the net premiums written were $69,428, and the net premiums earned, $66,539, while the total claims and expenses were $40,635, showing an underwriting profit of $25,904. Other revenue amounted to $12,155 and other expenditure totalled $17,138, leaving a net profit of $20,922. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

Dominion Department of Insurance has issued Cert. of Registry No. C1145 authorizing **CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY** to transact in Canada the business of **ACCIDENT INSURANCE, AIRCRAFT INSURANCE**, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an aircraft by fire or transportation, **AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an automobile by fire, **PLATE GLASS INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE** and **THEFT INSURANCE**.

R. D. BEDOLFE—Chief Agent

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

Does your working day
permit you to give proper
and prompt attention to your
personal affairs? . . . .

Investigate the advantages of our Management Service. We will gladly supply details.

MONTREAL TRUST
Company
511 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

"Trial by Jury"

Should a jury award a substantial sum to a person injured on your property, or by reason of some act or negligence on your part—a "Western" Comprehensive Personal Liability policy would save you from financial embarrassment, possibly bankruptcy.

FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1947
Assets
$19,780,573
Liabilities to the Public
$13,825,710
Capital
$1,400,000
Surplus above Capital
$4,554,863
Losses paid since organization
$152,691,301

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Canada 1851
Head Office — TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

Buyers and Trappers Profit From Fur Market Service

By PAT JOYNER

Saskatchewan's Fur Marketing Service, started in 1944, has now proved itself of use both to fur trappers and fur buyers. Through the organized fur market in Regina trappers get the advantage of large-scale marketing in part-lots.

Buyers too express satisfaction with the service—they have profited by excellent buying facilities and by the quality control that goes with proper marketing.

SASKATCHEWAN has a new, thriving business—the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service. This venture is making money for the province and assuring the trappers and fur ranchers top market prices for their furs. Started in November, 1944, the market had 3,800 shippers on its list. Today it has 8,500.

Members of U.S. Air Force para-rescue units are equipped to jump into water, ice, snow, rain, jungle, desert and mountain areas. This airman, complete with screen mask, is dressed for a jump into a jungle region.

A few new tricks added to an old trade has speeded up the growth of the market. For instance, the part-lotting system. If a shipment contains more than one fur type, the goods are part-lotted into commercial and garment lots of uniform grade and quality. Usually the more expensive types are placed in garment lots—for one mink garment 60 to 80 pelts are used. The less expensive furs are made up into large commercial lots. This way each producer, even if he ships only a few furs, is assured of top prices for each pelt.

Part-lotting is impossible in most fur markets because of the great amount of business from men who have bought from the trapper and must auction their furs off at certain minimum prices to realize a profit. But the benefit to the individual trapper who sends his furs direct to the market is very great. A mixed lot never brings in the price that each single pelt would and at 25 cents a shipment the service is cheap.

Another innovation of the Saskatchewan market is the low cost to the shipper for a resale of his furs. Furs are never sold below the Service's valuation or the shipper's own reserve figure. If that amount is not offered at the sale, the furs are bought back by the Service and held over for future sale. The furs are then re-offered, but unlike most fur auctions, no charge is made until the third offering, when a buying back charge of only one per cent is made. This one per cent charge is calculated either on the market value of the furs or on the shipper's reserve price.

Operating first within the Department of Natural Resources, the market grew so rapidly, that in November, 1945, one year after its organization, it was incorporated as a crown company. It has filled a long-felt need of the Saskatchewan fur producer for a centralized marketing service. And most important it has been accepted by brokers, manufacturers and others directly connected with the fur trade.

Buyers from New York, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg gather in the modern market building on Broad Street north in Regina. They examine sample lots prior to sale and bid with bulks unseen, confident of the quality of the furs they are buying. Buyer's contracts are issued almost immediately following the sale, and within an hour or two complete invoices are in the purchaser's hands.

The building itself is one of the best equipped markets in Canada. Huge windows along two sides of the building let in the north-west light that is needed when furs are being evaluated. A south light is too harsh and gives an unnatural glare to the fur. The temperature on each floor of the building can be varied, which allows furs of different temperature preference to be displayed at the same time.

Conservation Program

Two furs, muskrat and beaver, must be sold to the new market. This ties in with the provincial fur conservation measures and the cooperation of this sales facility makes the conservation program easier and more efficient.

Other methods too are being used by the Marketing Service to advance the fur trade in Saskatchewan. An advisory service has been set up to help the fur rancher. Problems such as those that arise in the selection of desirable breeding stock are overcome by the advice and help of experts. An information service has been started as part of the long range program of the government and market bulletins are supplied to trappers and ranchers. The market news is carried on the Fur Marketing Service radio program. This program is broadcast both from Regina and Prince Albert. Another useful service to the producer is the price list, which is released after each sale, giving the amounts realized on all types, grades and sections of goods.

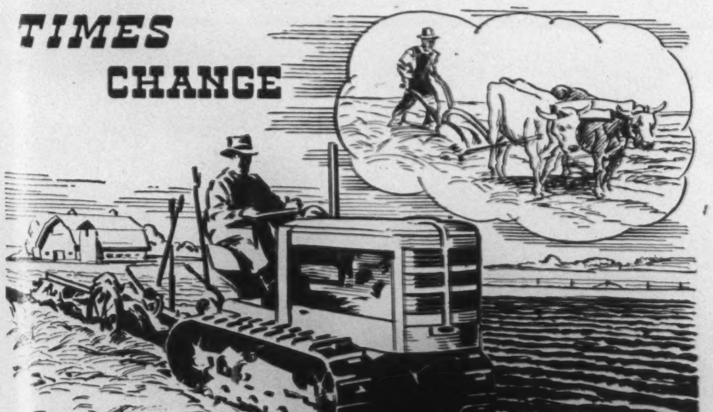
Advance notices of the sales are issued to the shippers so that furs will be shipped well ahead of any specific sale. The closing date for receiving furs is two weeks before the actual sale date, which gives just enough time for proper sorting and grading. On all shipments valued over $50, a blanket insurance policy is carried by the Marketing Service.

In the first three years of operation the market disposed of $3,000,000 worth of raw furs. Careful and skilled grading of pelts has done much to assure shippers fair prices, and has resulted in satisfied buyers. During the last year shipments have been coming in from such far distant places as New Brunswick and Vancouver Island and the number of buyers increases every year.

The Saskatchewan fur producer now markets his pelts knowing that he will receive full value for them and the purchaser bids in an open market for furs of uniform highest quality.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1906
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY



BUT NATURE DOESN'T!
THE NEED FOR PROTECTION
AGAINST CRIPPLING LOSS
FROM
FIRE AND WINDSTORM
ALWAYS EXISTS

Specialization in fire and windstorm insurance has given The Portage Mutual complete knowledge of this important field. Result—ample indemnity at minimum rates, further assured by soundest resources. "Service with Security" has been a living motto for 64 successful years.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG · REGINA · EDMONTON

THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
Est. 1884
P2-48

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT MADE IN DRIVER EDUCATION

16,882 Drivers Scientifically Tested
Not One Rated a Hundred Per Cent

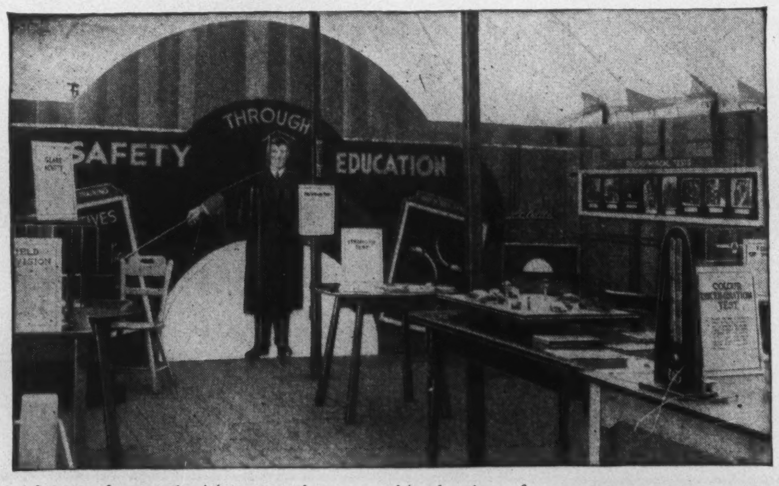
Designed in the interests of public safety by John Labatt Limited of London, a psycho-physical safe driving testing unit drew crowds at exhibitions and fairs last fall.

The long range purpose of this unit is to awaken public interest in this method of cutting down the traffic accident rate. The immediate effect has been to bring home to several hundred drivers that they suffer now from easily corrected deficiencies which might involve them in serious trouble on the highways.

"Education" says a noted Canadian safety authority, "is a vitally important factor in the development of a traffic safety programme. Now that the equipment and personnel has been provided, we have been able to make a very useful beginning."

Labatt's
SAFE DRIVING DEMONSTRATION
free DRIVING TESTS

This mobile unit visits public events and has tested over 16,800 men and women. Tests include *Visual Acuity* . . . 43% of those tested were found to suffer from visual defects often correctable . . . *Distance Judgment* . . . some drivers were advised in consequence to allow more space than they would naturally do in meeting or overtaking other cars, *Field of Vision* . . . the ability to see objects approaching from sides . . . *Strength* . . . *Colour Discrimination* . . . *Steadiness* . . . *Glare Acuity* and *Reaction Time.*



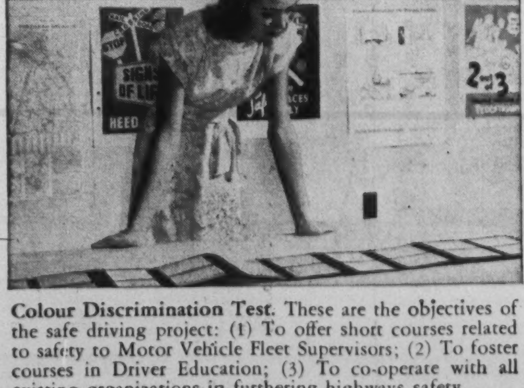
After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.

HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING
CORRECT LEFT TURN
STRENGTH TEST

A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.

GLARE ACUITY
FIELD OF VISIO

Eye tests. Only 12.5% of all the people tested rated A for Glare Acuity, only 1.25% on Field of Vision. The mere knowledge of weakness on either of these points immediately makes the person tested a potentially safer driver. In this case forewarned has been proved to be forearmed.



Colour Discrimination Test. These are the objectives of the safe driving project: (1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors; (2) To foster courses in Driver Education; (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways safety.

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SAFETY · BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

You May Puff Peacefully While Doctors Disagree

By E. L. CHICANOT

When you first started smoking you may have had the idea it would stunt your growth or shorten your life expectancy. Diligent research reveals that even the doctors disagree about this.

Until now, you may have not quite enjoyed your cigar, pipe, or cigarette—vague fears have taken the edge off enjoyment. Here is the go-ahead for those who have previously failed to get pure pleasure from smoking.

IF YOU are a smoker, and, man or woman, in all likelihood in this day and age you are, you have probably suffered throughout a considerable portion of your life from a persistent if vague belief that your addiction to pipe, cigarette, or cigar was of definitely deleterious effect, impairing your health and cutting off an interminable slice from your life expectancy.

This uneasy conviction is first implanted in the subconscious in the early days of school or through parental lectures following apprehension of juvenile experimentation with tobacco. There were dire warnings of stunted growth, debilitated mentality, and other equally horrible results. It hovers on the surface of consciousness all the subsequent years, right up to middle age when one begins to take periodical medical examinations and when at some point of the proceedings the medico invariably fixes a beady eye on you and asks how much you smoke, preparatory to telling you to cut it in half, whatever the amount.

Smoking for most, accordingly, falls somewhat short of being the unalloyed pleasure, the complete ravishment, it might be. One would like to revel in it as did those gay, irrepressible fellows in Barrie's "My Lady Nicotine," whose discovery of the Arcadia mixture was the great event of their collective lives and its continuous consumption thereafter the primary objective of existence. They were apparently disturbed by no qualms as they puffed away blissfully all day and the greater part of the night.

The Noxious Weed

But one has reluctantly to realize they were creatures of fiction and not subject to human neuroticism. I have gone through the various stages of maturing, thinking at each one what a splendid physical specimen I might have become had I never become acquainted with the noxious weed; how, if I could only free myself from its slavery I would probably have much more money in the bank, and be facing the prospect of a hale and hearty and independent old age.

Britain's latest in beehives is now being shown in London. Made of plastic sections, it allows all-round vision of the whole interior.

It was for this reason that references to tobacco or smoking in current reading came to have an irresistible fascination for me. I would, for instance, be drawn, as by a magnet, to a little obscure item in the newspaper to the effect that a peasant in the remote interior of Paraguay had reached the ripe age of 112 and attributed his bounding health and virility to the fact he had never indulged in intoxicating liquor and especially had avoided tobacco in every form. I would experience a profound depression of the mind as I filled my pipe, realizing how unlikely it was, owing to my habituation, that I should ever make the centenarian class.

But it wouldn't be long before I encountered another case of exceeding the century, this time by fifteen years, and somewhere in Basutoland. Interviewed while working on his farm on his birthday this individual confessed to having generally raised Cain all his life and in particular to having been a regular furnace as far as smoking was concerned.

The years went on and the stray periods of exhilaration and depression more or less balanced and cancelled each other out. It was very unsatisfactory and it seemed I myself might arrive at senescence without ever having clearly resolved the question, and be left in doubt as to whether I had reached this stage because I smoked or be much older if I hadn't. Then, unexpectedly, a new vista opened up when by the merest chance I encountered the following in a popular syndicated medical column I had always thought devoted exclusively to mothers and babies.

Here Was A Find

"It is questionable whether smoking is injurious to the great majority of adults who smoke—as nearly as I can determine the concensus of medical opinion today."

Almost immediately afterwards, while reading a series of essays by a doctor, my eye was arrested by the phrase "In spite of the fact that I have been qualified for forty years and have smoked a pipe for fifty, I have no scientific evidence to offer with regard to moderate smoking."

Here was a find. I had never dreamed of there being two sides to the question as far as the medical profession was concerned. Most doctors, when you talked to them in their capacity as medical men on the question, assumed a very solemn air and seemed to rank nicotine somewhere in the neighborhood of arsenic in its lethal propensities, even when emphasizing the point with yellow-stained fingers.

I seemed to have alighted right in the midst of a warm controversy on the subject. Doctors were clearly divided on the subject. On the one hand were the constitutional opponents of tobacco, given to making *ex cathedra* pronouncements, scurrying vigorously round in search of scientific data to back up their views and finding it signally difficult to find any. Then there were the open-minded, the empiricists, sceptical of any opinion not substantiated by experience or supported by scientific proof.

The first, or wishful-thinking body, was well described in one medical journal. "It is difficult to assess the extent to which tobacco can be blamed for the disorders mentioned. Publications on the subject often have a partisan flavor and appear to be animated by the spirit which led the earlier Czars to transfix the smoker's nose with the stem of his pipe before beheading him."

A very serious and profound study published in the leading medical journal of Great Britain had apparently started the discussion. I missed this but, according to a letter published in a subsequent issue of the same journal, it "indicates that no case can be made out against tobacco even in the case of ulcer dyspepsia." This started the correspondence into which I plunged. The following, I may honestly say, was a typical contribution.

"Before the war I vaguely subscribed to the belief that the use and especially the abuse of tobacco were harmful in varying degrees, at least to the digestive and cardio-vascular system. Five years of work in British general hospitals have given me ample opportunity to observe a large population smoking to excess. Sixty cigarettes a day were a common consumption and not a few confessed to eighty or more. Yet even with this bias of preconceived opinion I was unable to ascribe with confidence a persistent cough, a bout of dyspepsia, or even an extra systole to the harmful effects of tobacco."

Support For British View

Support for this British view came from a group of eminent New York doctors. Summarizing their findings before the American Medical Association in convention at Atlantic City, a spokesman said "It has been our experience, over a period of years, that most patients with a cardiac disorder, including those with diseases of the coronary arteries, can smoke moderately without apparent harm. In fact for many smoking not only affords a pleasure but aids in promoting emotional stability."

I could present a good deal of other material to the same general effect which has come to swell my file since I got hot on the trail. However, to save space and avoid iteration, I will quote from an editorial in a prominent state medical journal across the border, which seems to me to sum up the situation.

"Much research has been carried out by the proponents, antagonists and unbiased medical men with a view of ascertaining the influence of the plant (tobacco) on its users. In studying these writings one notes views of considerable diversity which would seem to cancel one another in many cases. There is little doubt that in most instances no serious harm is done to the user. The by-product of time-wasting, dawdling, lazy habits which seem linked to many of the activities of the users, especially the pipe smokers, and the odors of combustion which are unpleasant to many non-smokers or even to users of other types of the habit, may be checked off as the price of the enjoyment obtained. Social environment may counteract the pungent or stale, actual atmosphere. The constant and frequent users may live as long or longer than the abstainers."

It is enough for me. I've long been reconciled to the fact that I am a time-waster, a dawdler, a creature of lazy habits. I'm not unwilling to pay that price provided I am in no danger of stunting my growth, becoming a mental derelict, or surrendering my chances of becoming a centenarian. I realize too that I am only skimming the surface of the subject and neglecting the finer nuances in which the true scientist can bury himself. It is sufficient for me that in the large aspect medicine has failed to make a case against tobacco and there are apparently just as many medical men pro as con.

I have come to the conclusion that my association with medical men in the past was too exclusively in their professional capacity. After all, I suppose a doctor is one being in his office and another in his social sphere, something like an investment banker who invariably counsels his clients to confine their investments to bonds and such topflight securities but is not above taking a flier on the side in mining stocks. A doctor writing to the *British Medical Journal* seemed to sum up the situation when he said:—

"It will be of no avail of the medical profession to denounce addiction so long as so many of the members thereof are themselves addicts and are pretty obviously content to remain so. An ounce of example is worth a ton of precept. It is regrettable to have to record that the worst tobacco-laden atmosphere I ever endure is that of the meeting place of the local branch of the British Medical Association."

That this assumption on my part was correct would seem to have been demonstrated the other day when I came to the glorious end of my zealous research. I had occasion to meet a doctor strictly outside the practice of his profession. He was human, friendly and genial. He wasn't smoking himself and apologized for having nothing to offer me. I declined virtuously, casually throwing out the information that on my last visit to my doctor for examination he had advised my cutting my tobacco consumption in half. The medico smiled superiorly as if I had mentioned dealing with some mediaeval quack. And then, believe it or not, he came right out and said that moderate smoking did no one harm.

Well, I carried this consciousness of guilt, as the psychoanalyst might style it, for a good many years, but, deep-set as it is, I'm getting rid of it. I am getting now so that I can puff away at my pipe without that persistent, uneasy feeling at the back of my head, without, scarcely ever, thinking how much finer and better a man I might be if I didn't.

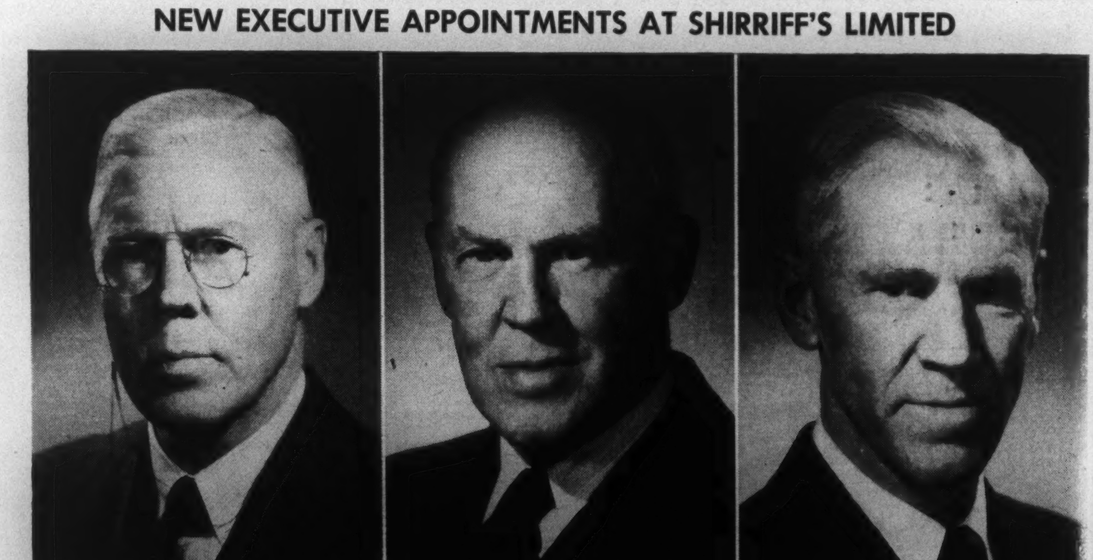
STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!
With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS .29,
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

NOTICE

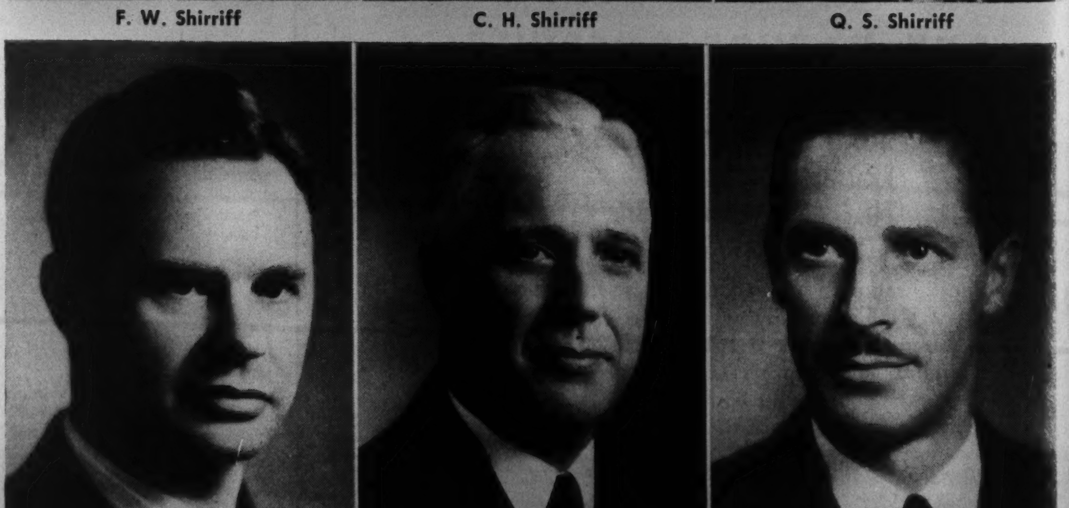
is hereby given that the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate No. C. 1147, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Hail Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. Butler,
Chief Agent.

NEW EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS AT SHIRRIFF'S LIMITED



F. W. Shirriff **C. H. Shirriff** **Q. S. Shirriff**



H. T. Venning **E. M. Sparling** **J. G. McKnight**

Shirriff's Limited announce the appointment of Mr. F. W. Shirriff as President of the Company succeeding the late W. M. Shirriff. Mr. C. H. Shirriff becomes Executive Vice President. Announcement is also made of four new directors: Mr. Q. S. Shirriff, Vice President in Charge of Purchasing, who is also appointed Treasurer; Mr. H. T. Venning, Vice President in Charge of Sales; Mr. E. M. Sparling, Vice President in Charge of Research and Development; and Mr. J. G. McKnight, Comptroller, who also is appointed Secretary.